THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 9TH APRIL.

THE LONDON TIMES has the following on Sir George Campbell's plan of revolutionizing the system of administration in the United Kingdom:

"It must be remembered, however, that Sir George Campbell discusses Scotch affairs with the ideas of an Indian official. *India is the paradise of despotic statesmen.* Thanks to a docile race and an admirable band of public servants, they quickly ordain reforms in that country which in England have to be discussed for a quarter of a century out of doors before the House of Commons will regard them as practical measures. Sir George Campbell's hint that a federal system is necessary for this country suggests the suspicion that he would gladly put England, Scotland, and Ireland under Lieutenant-Governors like Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab. A codification of the land for the three kingdoms and a good many other things would then follow as a matter of course. But the necessities of Parliamentary Government place an insuperable barrier in the way of the swift legislation which is easy in India."

Yes, India is the paradise of despotic statesmen, and when educated natives protest against such despotism they are immediately put down as disloyal. This is the difference between England and India, which also accounts for the phenomenon of "swift legislation made so easy in India." For instance, would the innovations made in the Civil Procedure Bill and passed in course of six months have been passed in England in six times as many years? But we have no *Times* in India!

THE PIONEER'S London Correspondent has the following flattering notice of Sir George Campbell:

"If Sir George Campbell should die soon and suddenly you may be certain that he will have been assassinated by some member of the House chosen by lot for the purpose. Sir George is hated as much as fifty Kenealys and Biggars rolled into one."

Poor Sir George!

A NATIVE OF COORG is about to proceed to England for the purpose of studying at Cambridge. This will be the first native visit to England from that part of the country.

THOSE who have read Uncle Tom's Cabin will doubtless be glad to read the following: The Rev. Josiah Henson, the hero of the story, has paid a visit to the Queen, at Windsor Castle. The party lunched at the palace, after which Mr. Henson, who was accompanied by Mrs. Henson, was introduced to Her Majesty in the North Corridor, when the Queen expressed her pleasure at meeting one of whom she had read and heard so much. The Queen also presented Mr. Henson with her photograph, signed "Victoria Regina, 1877," and mounted on a handsome frame, at the same time requesting Mr. Henson and his friend Mr. Lobb to inscribe their autographs on her album.

A LAW has been enacted by the Vermont legislature, declaring any place where liquor is sold or given away as a beverage "a public nuisance." Such places can be closed on conviction. It remains to be seen how the law is enforced.

CHINA has appointed a diplomatic representative at Washington, who will have a salary of $20,000 a year, and highly paid staff. So China is drawing closer to America.

THE NEW PERIODICAL, the *Nineteenth Century*, contains a remarkable paper from the pen of Sir John Lubbock, entitled the "Imperial Policy of Great Britain." He says that no account has been published showing the amount spent by the Mother-country in the Colonies before the year 1859; but from 1859 to 1869 it amounted to more than 41,000,000*l.*, being at the rate of 4,100,000*l.* a year. In the four following years the sums were as follows, viz:

1870	...	2,745,980*l.*	1872	...	1,911,007*l.*
1871	...	2,228,304*l.*	1873	...	1,817,471*l.*

In addition to these annual and current expenses, there have been various Colonial wars—wars in which the Mother-country had only a secondary and subsidiary interest. Under this head Sir John Lubbock mentions in 1873-4 the Ashantee war, which cost England in round numbers 1,000,000*l.*; in 1865 the New Zealand war, 750,000*l.*, of which the colony afterwards paid 500,000*l.*, by a loan raised on bonds which England guaranteed; the Kafir war (1849-53), 2,000,000*l.*; the two Chinese wars, &c. But England has not spent a penny for the acquisition of the brightest jewel in her diadem.

TUESDAY, 10TH APRIL.

A BILL has been reported by the Naval Committee of the American House of Representatives authorising the Government to fit out an Arctic Expedition to establish a Colony at Lady Franklin's Bay, and thence despatch exploring parties to the pole.

IT IS stated that a Hungarian officer has invented an apparatus to be attached to a horse in order to enable it to cross a river without sinking. The invention has been tested in the Danube at Pesth, and completely answered its purpose. What is this invention? Does it enable the horse to cross a river with the rider on its back?

EDHEM PASHA, the present Grand Vizier of Turkey, is said to be a poet. He is the author of *Selim III.*, *Johanna Gray*, and other dramas. Before his departure from Berlin he finished a volume of poems and handed the manuscript to the Oldenburg Court publishing firm of Schulze, who are about to bring it out in a handsome edition. So poet-statesmen are becoming the fashion.

THE MAGISTRATES at Tadcaster have sentenced a man named Leatham, who is stated to be in good position of life, to be imprisoned for two months, for audibly cursing Her Majesty the Queen during Divine service in the school-room, where public worship was being conducted by a clergyman of the Church of England. The offensive language was used twice, while the prayers for the Queen and for the Royal Family were being said. The defendant was very violent when remonstrated with, and it required four men to put him out of the room. He pleaded before the Bench that he had been a liberal supporter of the Church and schools in the parish, and that he had sent a letter of apology to the clergyman. He uttered the exclamation, he said "spontaneously," having shortly before the service been talking about the Queen's taxes.

IT APPEARS from the Army return of England that the effective strength of the British Army on the 1st of December last was 183,745, the average in 1875 being 184,669. The average during 1875 of the different branches of the service is as follows:—Household Cavalry, 1,282; Cavalry of the Line 16,112; Royal Horse Artillery, 5,520; Royal Artillery, 28,702; Royal Engineers, 5,647; Foot Guards, 5,550; infantry of the Line, 115,257; Colonial Corps, 2,298; Army Service Corps, 3002; Army Hospital Corps, 1,299. During the year 1875 the Army was thus distributed:—England, 69,479; Scotland, 4,173; Ireland, 23,541.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Himalaya Chronicle* gives some valuable statistics about silk and silk-worms:

"England alone consumes four millions of pounds of silk annually; and every pound requires three thousand five hundred worms. China must have consumed fifty times this quantity for 3,000 years, silk being the universal element of clothing there. It is produced mostly between the 30th and 40th degrees of latitude. The East India Company used to import vast quantities of silk from China, and the quality was always the same. Raw silk wastes one-fifth in throwing.

It requires fourteen thousand millions of silk worms to produce the silk consumed annually in the United Kingdom.

Lyons has 22,000 silk looms, and France manufactures nearly three millions of pounds of silk. Italy produces four millions of pounds. Turkey produces two millions of pounds. Russia manufactures silks at Novogorod."

"Spitalfield manufactures three sevenths of the broad silks, and Manchester two sevenths. Coventry and Maccesfield are the chief manufactories of ribbons, worth one and three fourth millions and equal to one fifth of the whole consumption.

We pay nearly two shillings a pound for our silk, and our national returns depend on repayment for exports of one fifth to all parts of the world.

Not less than 4,000 pounds of raw silk, are used weekly for making sewing silk, which employs above 2,000 hands, at 5 and 6 shillings a week.

The annual consumption is estimated at about four millions of pounds, of which nearly two is in piece goods; a fourth in ribbons and handkerchiefs, and a twentieth in sewing silks at a cost of 17 shillings a pound, exclusive of two shillings for throwing. The cost of labor in all brances, winding, weaving, dyeing and C., is about 3¼ millions, divided among 180,000 persons, at an average wage of only 8s. per week. The total returns are about £10,500,000 leaving 2¾ millions for machinery, profits &c.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH APRIL.

MR. DARWIN received as a testimonial, on the occasion of his sixty-ninth birthday an album, a magnificent folio, bound in velvet and silver, containing the photographs of 154 men of science in Germany. The list contains some of the best known and most highly honoured names in Europe. He has likewise received on the same occasion from Holland an album with the photographs of 217 distinguished professors and lovers of science in that country. The German album bears on the handsome title-page the inscription "Dem Reformator der Naturgeschichte, Charles Darwin" (to the Reformer of Natural History).

LADY SALISBURY is said to be remarkably absent-minded. On a recent occasion, she put a paper knife into the Marquis' buttonhole in lieu of a flower, and when expostulated, the lady only remarked "how can you care about such trifles in the present state of the Eastern Question?"

MR. A. MACKENZIE presided at the last annual exhibition of the Doveton College. In delivering the usual address from the chair, he threw out some practical hints. He said:

"Both my late esteemed friend Mr. Woodrow and Sir Richard Temple, who as Lieutenant-Governor frequently presided over you, have told you that your chief, if not your only hope lies in the development of special industrial training, and I believe myself if it be not too heterodox to say it, that you would do more practical good to your community if you broke away, to a great extent, from your connection with the Calcutta University and its arts curriculum, and carved out boldly for yourselves a scheme of education which, while liberal in its basis, should be practical in its direction. I would have you, in short, pay more attention to the *bread and butter sciences*. You might fit your students surely not merely to be useful clerks and civil servants, but to be high class accountants, expert chemists, good mechanics, skilled engineers, and such like. By models you could, to some extent, supply the place of machinery, and at the very least do more than now to prepare the boys for prosecuting, as men, useful and remunerative studies. The Technical Trade Schools of Germany might furnish you with many valuable hints. I suppose I need hardly stop to combat here any notions of false pride. Quill-driving is not in itself a more honorable trade than engine-driving; a smear of oil is not more disgraceful than a smudge of ink. Better be high class artizans, rising to be master-men, than pass your weary days as office slaves. I am at this time secretary to a committee appointed to consider whether many of the wants of Government cannot be met by local manufacture and supply. If I cannot, with Sir John Strachey, picture to myself as yet the argosies of commerce pouring free produce into all our ports, I can with some confidence look forward to a time when our suburbs shall ring with the clank of engines, and be resonant with the hum of workshops—converting the raw material of Europe and Asia, and even the waste products of our Indian empire, into stores for the use of Government and wares for all the markets of the East.'

We commend these eloquent words to our countrymen also.

THE STATESMAN understands that Mr. Eden has ordered certain surveys to be discontinued which his predecessor had sanctioned, and that thereby he will be able to devote about two lakhs of rupees to more useful and urgently needed work. Our contemporary adds: "When we mention that one survey was for the purpose of a navigable canal between Calcutta and Kooshtea, and the other for a similar canal between Calcutta and the Mutlah, we have stated all that is necessary to shew the wisdom of the step which the Lieutenant Governor has taken."

TRUBNER'S LITERARY RECORD for 1877 has a glowing notice of Miss Toru Dutt's *Sheaf gleaned from French fields*, which we noticed in these columns sometime ago. We extract the following from this notice;

"The volume contains a collection of one hundred and sixty-six pieces, selected chiefly from the modern poets of France. There are however, a few exceptions, one of which is the well-known impromptu answer which Pierre Corneille placed in the hands of a young lady, who, in the salon of the Duchessa de Bouillon, glancing at an ivy-wreath in the hair of the aged Mad. de Motteville, had asked with a sarcastic smile "What plant is that which best adorns a ruin?". In it, as in all the pieces in the volume, Miss Toru Dutt reproduces the full spirit of the original. A quotation on the back of the title-page in German from Schiller, adds to English, French, Sanskrit, and her own language, evidence of the well-known fact that this accomplished Indian lady is also a German scholar The poems which bear the initial A. are by her deceased sister."

"It is pleasant to have such bright evidence placed before us of the intellectual vigour of the native ladies of India, which in the case of Miss Toru and her late sister, Aru Dutt, certainly need not fear a searching comparison with that of their gifted European sisters."

And it is pleasant to us to have such testimony to Indian worth.

THE SATYA MITRA has the following about the development of mill industry in Bombay:

"The first mill built in Bombay by an enterprising Parsee merchant named Cowasjee Nanabhoy Daver was erected in 1855. In 1861 the number of mills was increased to eleven, containing 358,000 spindles. In 1874 the total number of mills

at work was 24 containing 593,000 spindles. In 1875 more than eighteen new mills were projected. Thus in 1876 the total number of spindles in operation was increased to 1,124,000. Each of these spindles consumes 75 pounds of cotton per year, hence the minimum estimate of cotton consumption in Bombay is about 225,000 bales per year. At present the total production of piece goods in all the mills is about 380,000,000 yards per year; and the progressive movement is still going pretty rapidly."

An example for Bengal!

THE INDIAN TRIBUNE has done well by removing its head-quarters to Allahabad, the capital of the North-West. We only hope that our contemporary will succeed in administering efficacious antidote to the poison circulated by his now close neighbour the *Pioneer*.

THURSDAY, 12TH APRIL.

IT IS STATED that the Maharajah of Bulrampore has presented His Excellency Lord Lytton with a team of handsome little piebald ponies. All the four animals are in a splendid condition and well trained.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that the young Gaekwar of Baroda will receive military education. His Highness has been placed under the tuition of Sergeant Quin, of H. M.'s European Regiment in Camp, a Crimean hero, whose breast glitters with four or five medals.

THE TALOOKDARS of Oudh, it appears, are determined to oppose the annexation of their province to the North Western Provinces. The Government of India has resolved to date the amalgamation of Oudh and the N. W. Provinces from the 10th instant. Lord Lytton in his speech said, that the Government of India was carrying out the scheme but omitted to mention that the Secretary of State had sanctioned it. The Talookdars, therefore, have resolved to telegraph to the Marquis, of Salisbury and request that the Government of India be telegraphed at once to postpone the date fixed for the amalgamation, until after such time as the numerously signed protest against the scheme reaches England.

WE LEARN that His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore is about to establish a Music School, and has appointed Professor Moula Bux, the well known Musician, its Superintendent.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the last number of the *Indian Charivari*. The subject of the album portrait is Sir Henry Paul Haines, Commander-in-Chief, whom Buck calls "a favorite of fortune." The principal cartoon of this number represents Dr. Kinealy as the Porte's new Defender, spreading the ægis of his protection. The letter-press is generally interesting.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a new Bengali drama entitled Suralata Natak, by Babu Pearylaul Mookerjee. The work is a successful adaptation of Shakespear's Merchant of Venice into Bengali, and does credit to the author's appreciation of the immortal Bard of Avon.

WE READ that the Bombay Government proposes to send two Parsi young ladies, the Misses Sorabji, to England to be trained for the Guzerat Normal College.

IT IS stated that war is again imminent between the Chinese and the Kashgarians under Yakub Beg. The hostile armies are only divided by the Tian Shan Hills.

A MADRAS NATIVE OFFICIAL lately appealed to the Secretary of State saying that the Judge by daily eating and drinking with, and at the expense of, the Magistrate, had his mind biased in favor of the views held by the latter. The Secretary of State thus remarks on this point:

"I have no doubt that the latter assertion is quite unfounded, but I think it would be well if your Grace in Council would suggest to the Judges, through the High Court, to avoid, as far as possible, becoming the guests of those who are interested in cases, civil or criminal, which will eventually be submitted to the Judge's decision. All possible imputation of prejudice against the weaker party will thus be avoided."

But this rule is more honored in the breach than in the observance thereof.

FRIDAY, 13TH APRIL.

THE NATIONAL PAPER says that breaches having occurred in the Damudah Embankment the safety of two villages, Joystheram and Sreekistopore, is threatened. The Damudah Embankment, though it has saved the East India Railway, has exposed the villages on one side to great danger and damage.

SOME INTERESTING Railways statistics were lately furnished by Mr. Danvers in a paper read before the Society of Arts. The guaranteed lines now open in India have cost in round numbers £94,000,000, and the State lines about £12,000,000. This gives an average of about £15,600 a mile. The cheapest line hitherto has been the Rajpootana, a metre gauge line, which has cost so far about £6,000 a mile; the most expensive, the Bombay and Baroda, which will be upwards of £20,000, although portions of this line have recently been constructed at the lowest figure yet reached, viz., £4,000. The outlay on the East Indian has been about £20,000, on the Great Indian Peninsula £17,800; and on the Madras, £12,000 per mile. The Oude and Rohilkund will have cost about £11,000 per mile, and the Sinde, Punjab and Delhi, £16,000. The South Indian, also a metre gauge line, when finished, will probably have cost about £6,500.

AN ORDER has been issued by the Government of India, prohibiting for the future the transportation of convicts under eighteen years of age to Port Blair.

THE MAHARAJA of Jeypore has consented to abolish the Salt-tax within his territories, on receiving four lacs of Rupees from the Government of India as compensation.

A GRAND tournament of Native wrestlers from all parts of India is about to be held in the Khusru Gardens at Allahabad.

WE TAKE from the *Vanity Fair* the following interesting statistics regarding the six Great Powers of Europe at the present moment:

"In respect of population, the Powers stand thus: 1. Russia with 73,613,602 inhabitants (1870); Germany, with 42,723 242 (1875). 3. Austria, with 37,700,000 (1876); 4 France with 36 102,921, (1872), 5 Great Britain and Ireland, with 33,450,000 (1876); 6 Italy with 27,482,174 (1875.) In point of territory in Europe alone, they may be ranged as follows: 1. Russia, with 2,000,000 square miles; 2. Austria, with 250,000; 3 Garmany, with 216,000; 4 France, with 212,000; 5 Great Britain and Ireland, with 122,000; 6. Italy, with 118,000. Austria Germany, and Italy have no possessions out of Europe. England own 8,200,000 square miles; Russia, 6,500,000 and France, 400,000. The war strength of the different armies *on paper* may be set down thus 1. French, at 1,750,000 men; 2, Russian, at 1 609,000; 3. German, at 1,283,000; 4 Austrian, at 1,013,000; 5 British, at 899,000; 6. Italian, at 867,000. In point of naval strength, England is first, her armament consisting of 51 turretships and 2 rams, besides 300 steam-ships and 170 sailing vessels, and 81,447 men. 2 France, with 38 ironclads and 60,000 men; 3. Russia, with 29 ironclads and 25,000 men; 4 Italy, with 16 ironclads and 9,500 men; Austria, with 14 ironclads and 11,500 men. 6. Germany, with 8 ironclad and 5,500 men. In the matter of naval expenditure, England comes first at the figure of £11,200,000, 2. France, at £6640,000. 4. Germany, at £1.590,000, 5. Italy, at £1.520,000, 6. Austria, at £940,000. The military expenditure of Russia amounts to £22,500,000; of France, to £21,000,000; of Germany, to £16,000,000; of England, to an equal sum, exclusive of the £15,000,000 she spends in India, and of the special military estimates of her various colonies, of Austria, to £10,100,000; and of Italy, to £7,600,000. The revenues raised by the different Powers amount for 1. France, £106,000,000; 2. Great Britain, to £78,000,000, exclusive of an equal sum which represents the revenues of her colonies and dependencies 3. Russia, to £70,000,000; 4. Austria, £63,000,000; 3 Germany, to £59,000,000; 6. Italy, to £53,000,000. The debt of England amounts to £972,000,000. 2. France owes £906,000,000; 3. Italy £385,000,000; 4 Austria £388,000,000; 5. Russia £361,000,000 6. Germany £147,000,000.

THE EAST says that Mr. Allen, Assistant Magistrate, Dacca, lately sentenced a person convicted of theft to whipping in addition to 4 months' imprisonment. The law is that on the first conviction of theft one may be punished with whipping only *in lieu* of imprionment but *not* in addition to it. After a month the attention of the Magistrate was drawn to the case, who referred it to the High Court, which has quashed the sentence.

SATURDAY, 14TH APRIL.

THE LEADER makes the following reply to our remarks of last week:

Habet. Agreeing with the *Patriot* that "they who hit must expect to be "hitted back" we are willing to overlook his silly impertinence. Our contemporary, however, is mistaken in saying that we lately characterised his utterances as being "generally just and well-informed." What we did say was that he was "often so just and always so well-informed" that we were surprised to find him making wilful and mischievous mis-statements. However, we have no objection to withdraw those epithets and maintain against all comers that he is neither just nor well-informed—and it may be that our dispraise will be better merited than our praise. One word more. It is quite true that seven years ago the present writer made use of the phrase,—"we surrender at discretion," but it was with reference to a stubborn fact, which it was impossible to gainsay. It was certainly never intended to imply that the writer surrendered his liberty of judgment and expression for ever to the clever young man of Raneemooddy Gully. But it would be absurd and unbecoming in self-respect to take serious notice of a publicist in whose eyes Lord Lyttons gushing hyperboles at the expense of Sir Arthur Hobhouse are "a literary gem, and Sir Arthurs smart sarcasms" a sweet reply.

No, no, we have no wish to keep the *Leader* in perpetual leading strings. Differences of opinion there must be; let our contemporary be honest and just in his criticisms, and avoid low personalities, which we hope he will pardon us for saying do not become his years, or the character he lays claim to, and we will have no cause to quarrel with him. Let him remember that abuse is not argument.

THE LEADER is admirably fulfilling its "mission" or the articles of faith which it put forth at its first start. It then promised to hold the balance of justice between the European and the Native with an even hand, and let the reader see how this promise has been fulfilled. Some of the "Anglo-Bengali papers" have advocated the claims of a Native gentleman to occupy the post of Director of Public Instruction. And we are told by our contemporary that "the next thing will be to insist that a compatriot shall be entrusted with the command of the army or with the Viceroyalty itself." The *ergo* is really crushing. And because the "Anglo-Bengali papers" ventured to advocate the claims of a Native to the office of Director to the prejudice of somebody else the writer thus falls foul of the whole body of educated Bengalis:

"Who are these educated Bengalees whom we are so anxious to place in the seat of honour? Are they the gentlemen of land? Do they worthily represent the owners of broad acres, men whose estates would almost make an English county, whose rent-roll is equal to that of a Peer of England? Nothing of the kind. These protegés of Lord Salisbury and of Mr. Eden are, for the most part, upstarts, earth-born, Soodras, the offsprings of small shop-keepers, retailers of oil dealers in fruits and sweetmeats, washermen, office quill-drivers, and menial servants.

Bravo! The writer forgot to add that some of these "educated natives" are also subscribers to the *Leader*.

THE SAME PAPER understands that considerable changes are impending in the Bengal Office. A Financial Secretary will be appointed; his salary will probably be fixed at Rs. 2,500, and part of the cost will be met by abolishing the Junior Secretary who now occupies an anomalous position between that of an Under-Secretary whose duty is to prepare cases for his chief, and a Secretary in independent charge of certain departments. The Assistant Secretary will, at the same time, become a second Under-Secretary. For the post of Financial Secretary the names of Messrs. Geoghegan and Mackenzie are mentioned.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Abdul Baree, Cazee of Calcutta. He was the most learned Arabic scholar in Calcutta, and highly respected by Europeans and Natives. He was the President of the Mahomedan Literary Society.

WE HAIL the re-appearance of the *Bunga Dursana*. We have received the first number of the new series. It contains a contribution from the pen of Babu Bunkimchunder Chatterjea.

IT IS STATED that Rai Luchmiput Sing Bahadur has not altogether withdrawn his donation of Rs. 40,000 from the Indian League. He may give it back, if the League succeeds in establishing the Albert Temple of Science.

WE CONGRATULATE Dr. Sourendra Mohun Tagore on the fresh honors, which have been conferred upon him. He has been elected a member of the Royal Sweedish Musical Academy. The diploma of the title was received by the last mail, accompanied with the following letter:

Most Honored Sir,—The Royal Sweedish Musical Academy having elected you a member, I hereby beg to enclose the diploma as well as the statutes of the Royal Academy.

I take this opportunity to pay you my sincere respects and I am, dear sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

(Sd.) RILHEM SVEDTION.
Secretary, Royal Sweedish Musical Academy.

Diploma (Translation.)

The Royal Sweedish Musical Academy who considers it an obligation to claim and appropriate great performers and distinguished students of the Art of music begs to be allowed to fulfil this duty in electing and calling him as one of her members.

DR. SOURINDRO MOHUN TAGORE,
President Bengal Music Schools.

In testimony whereof this patent has been duly subscribed and affixed with the usual seal of the Royal Academy. Stockholm. This twentyfifth day of January One thousand Eight hundred Seventy-seven.

For the Royal Sweedish Musical Academy.

(Sd.) CARL RYDQUIST. Sd. BILHELM SVEDLION,
President. *Secy. Royal Sweedish Musical Academy.*

A NATIVE CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* gives some interesting particulars regarding Sir Runodip Sing, K. C. S. I., who has succeeded Sir Jung Bahadur, as Prime Minister of Nepal. Sir Runodip, a brother of Sir Jung, was educated and brought into public life by him. He took an active part in the Revolution of 1846, and also in the struggle which ensued when the present Maharaja was raised to the throne. He distinguished himself in the war, which Nepal had with Thibit. He also rendered conspicuous services to the British Government during the Sepoy Mutiny in consideration of his fidelity to the Government. Lord Northbrook made him a K.C.S.I. The correspondent thinks that under Sir Runodip's administration there is no fear of a rupture between Nepal and the British Government.

IT IS STATED that the Raja of Pertapgurh and his wife are about to proceed to England.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London April 6.—The text of the Russian protocol has been published. It recognises the necessity of maintaining the European concert, and favors the rectification of the Montenegriu frontier. It invites the Porte to replace its armies on a peace footing, and takes cognizance of the promise of reforms, and hopes for their energetic execution, which the Ambassadors of the six guaranteeing Powers at Constantinople will watch, and if disappointed the great Powers will consider

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together the best means of securing the well-being of the Christians in Turkey and general peace.

Constantinople April 9.—An Extraordinary Cabinet Council was held on Saturday and Sunday to decide whether the Porte should accept the terms of the Russian protocol clauses referring to the demobilizations; and peace negotiations with Montenegro cause much uneasiness. The decision of Council awaited; but it is rumoured that the Porte has resolved to send an Ambassador to St. Petersburg to negotiate for mutual disarmament.

Constantinople, April 9.—A Cabinet Council was again held here to-day to consider the protocol, but no decision was arrived at. The Foreign Diplomatic body are urging the Porte to send an envoy to St. Petersburg to negotiate.

London April 9.—The Ritualistic clergy have presented an address to the Bench of Bishops, urging a modification of legal relations between Church and State. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in replying, said he considered their demands vague, but promised to submit the matter to both Houses of Convocation.

Rome April 10.—Small internationalist bands have appeared in the vicinity of Rome and Naples. The insurgents have been dispersed, and the ringleaders arrested.

Constantinople April 10.—A despatch from the Turkish Government to its representatives abroad declines to adhere to the Russian Protocol, and especially rejects the addition made by Count Schouvaloff. It repels interference in the internal affairs of the Porte, and only consents to send an Envoy to St. Petersburg and to disarm, if Russia agrees to disarm. The Turkish Chamber of Deputies has rejected the demands of Montenegro.

St. Petersburg papers regard war between Russia and Turkey as inevitable.

London April 10.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons? Lord George Hamilton said the Secretary of State for India had recently asked the Governor of Bombay for his decision upon the report of the Factory Commission, and urged a full enquiry into the alleged excessive employment of children.

11.—Stock Markets.—There is a semi-panic caused by political uneasiness especially regarding Russia.

Constantinople April 11.—Safvet Pacha has notified to the Montenegrin Delegates that the conditions of peace are unacceptable, the Chamber of Deputies having rejected them but that the decision of the Senate is now awaited. In to-day's sitting of the Senate a question will be submitted for the decision of Government. Much uncertainty exists.

St. Petersburg April 11.—The *Golos* states that the Russian army will at once advance if Turkey and Montenegro resume hostilities.

Berlin April 11.—An Imperial order has been published granting Prince Bismark leave until August; meanwhile Camphausen Bulow and Hofmann replace him.

LIKE TWO RICHMONDS there are two Clays in the field, the one distinguished himself in the Rajshye Dog Case, and the other in the Sylhet Case. The Sylhet Clay had been once before hauled over the coals by the High Court, and when the second case came before it, it gave him a warning that he should behave better. The *Leader* seems to think that the High Court had been nodding, and that in commenting upon the second case of the Sylhet Clay, it had confounded him with the Rajshye Clay. The writer says, "that Mr. Clay whom they anathematised, as they are probably now aware, is not the Mr. Clay partial to poor dog Tray, but an altogether different individual." The High Court was well aware of the identity of the two. The Sylhet Clay figured before the High Court twice, and hence the reference to the first case.

THE SAME JOURNAL thus notices the *Englishman's* statement that Mr. Eden has become the President of the Bengal National Indian Association:

> Such a position would be highly unbecoming on the part of any member of the Government, and especially so in the case of the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces. The only possible object of such an association must be to discuss and criticise public measures, and it would manifestly be most inconvenient for the Head of the Local Government, who is also an *ex-officio* member of the Viceregal Council, to be mixed up in any the remotest manner with protests, petitions, and remonstrances from the public beyond the official pale. We should as soon expect to hear that His Honor had become the Special Belvedere Correspondent of the *Hindoo Patriot*. The rumour probably arose in Mr. Eden's apparent partiality towards the Natives, or rather perhaps from the tradition of his early prejudices against "interlopers."

Poor Mr. Eden! But he has not committed the dreadful sin of heading a political body. The Bengal National Indian Association is not the political body, which lately held the public meeting on the Civil Service question, but the Bengal Branch of Miss Carpenter's National Indian Association.

WE THANK our correspondent, "A Warm Admirer," for his hearty support of what we recently wrote regarding the annual report of the Health-Officer of Calcutta. He wishes to know what Dr. Rajendralala Mitra had said on the subject of tank-filling referred to in the letter of our correspondent X. Z. in our last. The last-mentioned correspondent wrote as follows:

> "You again charge Dr. Payne for the sneering he set against certain leading native gentlemen. But Sir, you evidently forget that this "sneering" is justifiable to a certain extent when a leading native gentleman in a public meeting of the Commissioners used words which amounted to no less than that he preferred a certain percentage of death to the increase of expenditure, that is to say, increase of taxation, in the improvement of sanitation."

The "leading native gentleman" referred to was Babu Rajendralala Mitra, and what he actually said according to the official report was this: "He would be the first to wish filthy tanks filled up, and good drinking water provided, but he objected to the tanks being filled up until means were provided for supplying more water. He thought a water famine would be very much worse than a 3 per cent. additional death-rate from cholera." And was Babu Rajendralala Mitra wrong? Did his remarks imply that he preferred dirty tanks to increase of death by cholera? He simply maintained that a water-famine would be a worse calamity than a 3 per cent. additional death-rate from cholera. And who can deny this?

WE OBSERVE that Mr. Rowe has been appointed Principal of the Krishnaghur College. The right man has been put in the right place. The question is who is to take his post as Inspector of Schools. Both Babus Prosunnocoomar Surbadhicarry and Brohmomohun Mullick once officiated as Inspector of Schools, and did well. Babu Radhicaprosunno Mookerjea, the late Deputy Inspector of Schools, perhaps the ablest among the Deputies, now in the Director's office, would make a good executive officer of the education department.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

> "Yesterday Browne the infamous editor of "the European" was tried before the Additional Judge Mr. O'Kinealy on a charge of theft. The Junior Government Pleader, 24-Pergunnahs, prosecuted him. The man made a stout defence. But though tried by a European Jury, he was pronounced guilty, and sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment. Is it not a sort of poetic justice for this rampant Anglo-Saxon to be prosecuted and brought to punishment by one of that very people whom he so much reviled?"

THE DEATHS during the week ending 7th April amounted to 265, being 44 in excess of the total of the preceding week; 81 were from fever, 59 from cholera, 23 from diarrhœa and dysentry, 22 from lung and spleen diseases and the rest from other causes. There was only one death from small-pox.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. The Materia Medica of the Hindus by Udoychand Dutt, civil medical officer, with a glossary of Indian Plants by Dr. King and the Author. 2. The Collected Works of the late Rai Dinobandhu Mitra Bahadur with a memoir by Bunkimchunder Chatterjea, edited by his sons. 3. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for February 1877. 4. Suralata Natak—or Merchant of Venice adapted, by Pearylal Mookerjea. 5. The Saddarshana-Chintanika or studies in Indian Philosophy. Book I. No. 4. 6. Discussion of the Rent Question. By Hurridas Dutt, zemindar of Mujeelpore 7. The Printer's Register, Vol. 16, No. 165, March 1877. 8. Udbhut Digbijaya—a story in Bengali based on Don Quixote of Cervantes, by Beepinbehary Chuckerbutty. 9. Bunga Dursana (new series) Vol. V. No. 1. 10. A Biographical Sketch of David Hare, by Pearychand Mittra.

NOTICE.

A Special General Meeting of the British Indian Association will be held at the Hall of the Association on Thursday next, the 19th instant at 4 P. M. for the purpose of considering the Public Works Cess and Irrigation Rate Bills.

All persons interested in these Bills are invited to attend the meeting and take part in its proceedings.

JOTEENDRA MOHUN TAGORE,
Hony. Secy. British Indian Association.

British Indian Association Rooms,
No. 18, *British Indian Street,*
The 10*th April* 1877.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., on *Thursday* the 19*th April* next, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Refraction of Light in media bounded by spherical surfaces.

Rules of Admission to Lectures of the Association.

Admission invariably by Ticket.

Donors admitted free to all Lectures. Subscribers prepaying for the year or the month admitted free to all the lectures of the year or the month respectively.

Admission Fee for non-subscribers—*Annas* 8 for a single Lecture: Or Rs. 3 in advance for 12 consecutive Lectures.

Tickets to be had of the clerk at the office of the Association between 10½ A. M., and 4½ P. M., (Sundays excepted), and on the day of Lecture up to the time of Lecture.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.
Honorary Secretary

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1877.

MR. EDEN ON THE NEW CESS.

NOTHING could be more fair and generous than the spirit in which Mr. Eden answered the objections taken by a native member of the Bengal Council to the principle of the new Public Works Cess. There is a peculiar merit in Mr. Eden's method of doing business—whether his decision be favorable or adverse to the party concerned, he is so honest in all that he says or does, that even the disappointed party goes away satisfied with him personally. This is a rare quality in a man, and a rarer quality in a ruler of men. Of course the secret spring of this success lies in the thorough honesty of him, who wields such great moral influence. Regarding the proposed cess Mr. Eden is doubtlesss fully alive to the financial injustice, which has been done to Bengal for the last hundred years and more. He did not rebut any of the facts or arguments advanced on this point. He said, "he would not attempt to follow the hon'ble member through that interesting and able sketch of the past financial history of Bengal which he had given the Council, neither had he the materials before him to enable him to do so even if he wished it, or thought it could answer any good purpose. It might be that every argument he had used was perfectly just, and that even the figures he had quoted had been accurately sifted and analysed, and were correct. If it was open to His Honor to propose a re-adjustment of the accounts as compared with the other provinces of India since 1790, he should be glad to give his support to the proposal, and appropriate for provincial purposes the large balance which his hon'ble friend promised as the result of such an investigation. But it was quite obvious that nothing of the kind was possible, or could in any way be carried out." He added, "there was no argument which had not two sides to it, and if Bengal was to be heard as to the past, other provinces would also have their say. Take as an instance the first argument which had been used—namely, that the people of Bengal first invited the British Government to take up their abode in this country and establish their rule there, and contributed to the building up of the empire, and had ever since contributed to its maintenance and to the acquisition of other territories beyond, and that this constituted a reason why Bengal should be treated with great forbearance in the matter of taxation. But it was quite possible that the other provinces which had been annexed and included within British India subsequent to the first establishment in Bengal might argue that the whole of the taxation should be borne by Bengal, because the British Government was here without consulting them, and they had provided the means of maintaining and extending the British Empire in India." But we respectfully submit that the question whether or no the British Government had a right to take the other provinces without the consent of the people would not in the least affect the main point at issue—viz. whether Bengal had not borne the greater part of the cost for the building up of the empire, and if this fact be not denied, and it cannot be denied, whether it is right and just that fresh burdens should be laid upon Bengal in order to relieve the imperial exchequer. Then again Mr. Eden said, "His hon'ble friend had quoted a very able argument of His Honor's friend Sir John Grant, and of Sir George Campbell, as opposed to the principle of the Bill now before the Council. Sir J. Grant pointed out that nothing had been done for Bengal in the way of assigning it funds for opening communications up to 1861; and Sir George Campbell had said that very little had been done since, which was no doubt true." So that Mr. Eden admitted two main facts, that Bengal had paid for the extension and consolidation of the empire, and that it had not received the *quid pro quo* in the shape of works for the improvement of its material condition for the large revenue it has always yielded. But His Honor remarked, "it appeared to His Honor that if the hon'ble member had been arguing in favour of this Bill, he could not have adduced any stronger argument than that of those two gentlemen, because they wanted to show that whatever was raised in Bengal was spent elsewhere, and that Bengal did not receive its fair share of its own revenue. The object of the present system of decentralization was to put a stop to that state of things, and to secure to Bengal a certain amount of the revenue which it had to raise for itself." But unfortunately this was not to be the

case. Bengal would not to be allowed to spend the revenue which it already raised—a certain amount of revenue was allotted to it as to the other provinces, with corresponding charges, which again exceed the allotment, the local Government being required to meet the deficiency by developing the revenue thus transferred, and then it is told to raise further revenue, the bulk of which will go to the relief of the imperial exchequer in payment of charges, which were hitherto borne by it. Surely this is not allowing Bengal to keep the revenue it has got Mr. Eden continues: "In nearly every native newspaper which he had taken up lately he had seen Bengal spoken of as the milch cow of India. The object of this measure was to remedy this state of things which had led to the common use of this phrase,—to enable Bengal to use a little of itsown milk, which it now contributed for the benefit of other provinces, and to substitute for fresh general taxation, of which they could have no account, and from which they should receive but little benefit,—a system under which they were to impose their own taxation, and look after the development and expenditure of their own finances." But what we ask is that Bengal should be allowed to use the milk, which it has already been giving, and not simply the liberty to use the fresh milk, which will be extracted from it. This is the point where the shoe pinches.

Mr. Eden laid great stress upon the fact that incidence of taxation per head in Bengal was not so great as in the other provinces, and therefore argued that if Bengal was able to pay, why should it not pay. But the question was not whether Bengal was or was not able to pay, but whether it should be made to pay more when what it already paid was more than its legitimate sbare. It mattered little what the taxation per head in Bengal was, if it was clear that Bengal after paying its local charges left a large surplus for protection and imperial administration. With regard to Railways and Irrigation it was not denied that they ought to be treated as imperial works. But Mr. Eden said, "he thought there was nothing which could possibly be done for Bengal that would tend so much to the development of the wealth and trade of the province and the good of its people as these cheap lines of Railway, giving distant and isolated places of production ready access to the large markets. It was a point upon which he had never heard any difference of opinion among people who had opportunities of seeing the material benefits conferred upon the people by the facilities which this means of inter-communication afforded." There could certainly be no difference of opinion as to the utility of the Railways, but the question was whether they were only of provincial utility or general usefulness. Sir John Strachey has himself admitted that it is very difficult to draw a line of distinction between the two. With regard to the Irrigation Works, the maintenance of which has been thrown upon Bengal, the only defence which Mr. Eden could make was that the Government was in for them, and could not get out of the difficulty. Granted that such is the case, but is it fair that Bengal alone should be made to pay for the mistake of the Government of India because of a geographical accident, which is that the works are situate in Bengal? Then with regard to the Road Cess it had been pointed out that it was intended for the direct improvement of the lands, the holders of which were called upon to bear the cess—it was as Mr. Reynolds said a sort of self-taxation for self-improvement, but the principle of the present Bill was materially different. Mr. Eden in reply said: "In speaking of a measure for making local works chargeable upon local rates, it was no doubt perfectly correct to say that the works should be such works that the people should immediately and locally benefit from them, and that they should have a voice in the mangement of the fund which was raised from such taxation. But the proposal now under consideration was a different thing; it was a measure for raising a further sum of money for the general development of works for the benefit of the whole of these provinces, and therefore nothing which the Secretary of State had said on the subject of purely local works would have any application to the present question." But the primary object of the new cess is *not* to help new works, but to make good the loss, which the Government of India had sustained by undertaking certain works, and which had hitherto been borne by the imperial fund. It is here where the difference lies. As to whether the new Cess involves a breach of the Permanent Settlement or not, this is a point which cannot be ignored by those who are most interested in it. When the question was decided by the Secretary of State, it was assumed that the Road Cess was a form of self-taxation, and not an increase of the public demand upon the land, but the same cannot be said of the new Cess. It is clearly and undeniably an increase of public demand, and the increase of public demand upon the land cannot be made without violating the ter ms of the Permanent Settlement. If additional revenue must be raised, the speaker recommended an addition to the salt duty and fortified his position by quoting what Mr. Eden had said about six years ago on this very subject. Mr. Eden thus replied:

Finally, he must say something about his own remarks upon the salt duty, which had been quoted against him by his hon'ble friend. He was quite prepared to say now every word that he had then said. He repeated the belief to which he had given expression on the occasion to which his hon'ble friend referred that there was no tax which would be felt as little, and which was so easy of imposition and in every way so desirable, as the salt tax. But it was entirely out of his power to propose such a tax to meet the present difficulty. In the first place it was a tax which was reserved by the Government of India in its own hands, for increase or decrease according as great pressure might fall or not upon the Imperial revenues of the State. But it was not even in the power of the Government of India to increase the salt tax at present. For certain practical reasons there were three or four different systems of salt duty going on in parallel lines, in Bombay, Madras, the N. W. Provinces, and Bengal. Among the many difficulties which they had to deal with in connection with this state of things was this,—that while the people of Bengal from their great prosperity, arising no doubt from their long connection with the British Government to which his hon'ble friend had alluded, were able to pay without difficulty almost any amount of salt tax, the people of Madras and Bombay, who were said to be much poorer, though he was not sure that this was the case, declared themselves unable to pay a salt tax very much less than the tax which was imposed on the people of Bengal, and the consequence of the difference had been that a most expensive, and in other ways objectionable system of inland customs had been established to prevent the salt of one province going into another. The object the Government of India, he believed, had in view was to equalise as far as possible the rate of the salt duty in the different presidencies, and to do away with this objectionable inland customs line. But, if they attempted to raise the salt tax in Bengal, they would be increasing this difficulty, and it would be almost impossible to bring about an equalization of the duty, however, that the Government would be able in course of time to approximately equalize the duties, and do away with the customs line. But it was obviously quite impossible to think of imposing a further rate of duty on salt under such circumstances, and it, was no use thinking of asking the Government of India to do so.

All these objections had been anticipated by Mr. Eden himself six years ago. One thing however needs be borne in mind. The principle of local taxation is based on the theory that such taxes should be imposed upon particular provinces, which may be best suited to the circumstances, character and idiosyncracies of the people of those provinces. And if the salt tax is considered by the people of Bengal to be the best suited to them, why should they not be taxed in their own way and according to their own ideas? They do not in the slightest degree feel the pressure of the salt tax. An addition of eight annas to the salt duty for local purposes would at once yield 40 lacs of rupees, more than the two cesses put together, while the pressure per head would be one anna per annum. There would be no increase in the cost of collection, no hardship, no oppression. The Road Cess, thanks to the ingenuity of Raja Degumber Mitter, is we admit a self-acting machine, but we are not prepared to say that it is working unoppressively. The unscrupulous zemindar, who collects the cess, takes his own share from the ryot, perhaps sometimes more, while the honest zemindar, who cannot collect it, has to pay it from his own pocket. Adam Smith says, "every tax ought to be so contrived as to take out and to keep out of the pockets of the people as little as possible over and above what it brings into the public treasury of the State." This however cannot be said of the Road Cess, for where the unscrupulous zemindar takes more than the ryot's lawful share, he takes more than what comes to the public treasury. The salt tax is, however, entirely free from this objection. It brings just what is sanctioned by law, and that in a way not perceptible to the payer. Of course philosophical sentimentality recoils at the idea of a tax upon a necessary of life, but the salt tax is a poll tax, and just the form of tax, to which the people do not object—the legislator ought to look to facts, to the philosophy of practical life, and not to sentimental philosophy.

In making the above remarks we deem it due to mention that Mr. Eden is quite helpless. The policy has been decided by the Government of India, and he is charged with the ungracious task of carrying it out. The Government of India is lucky in its instrument; if there is any Indian Governor, who can carry the people of Bengal with him, it is Mr. Eden. But however attached they may be to their Governor, they cannot shut their eyes to the gravity of their situation. They have momentous rights and interests at stake, and if they remonstrate and protest, they do so from honest and deep convictions. Of one thing we are certain that though they may go up to Parliament and the Foot of the Throne, they will not offer any factious opposition.

BREACH OF THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

THERE is a class of writers in the Indian Press, who see nothing but "disloyalty" in the native, if he ventures to assert his legal right or to express his opinion on public questions in opposition to the views of Government. We are sorry to observe that the *Indian Daily News* has joined this class in discussing the question of the breach of the Permanent Settlement, which the natives consider is involved in the new Public Works Cess Bill. Our contemporary says that "some disloyal native writers are seeking to bring about a conflict between the Government and the landholders of Bengal on the question of road cesses." He seems to forget that these "disloyal native writers" have been simply doing their duty by expressing the opinion, which is prevailing among the landholders and others, who are interested in land, on this important subject. It is we must confess a new definition of "disloyalty," when an attempt to discuss a question in the dry light of the law and its constructions by competent authorities is considered "disloyal." Happily our Government is above such narrow-minded views of the duties of the subject.

The writer in the *News* descants on the meaning of the Permanent Settlement, and says that the old opinion of Sir Barnes Peacock has been upset by the later opinion of the Privy Council, of which Sir Barnes is a member, and by that of Crown officers, on which the despatch of the Duke of Argyll was based. Will he be good enough to quote these opinions? For our part we confess that although we have kept our eyes open to the literature on the subject, we have not come across these opinions? But perhaps the writer was not aware that the despatch referred to was carried by a single vote. The Council was thus divided:

Ayes.	Noes.
Sir James Hogg.	Mr. Macnaughten.
Sir Robert Vivian.	Sir E. Perry.
Mr. Arbuthnot.	Sir F. Currie.
General Baker.	Sir H. C. Montgomery.
Sir George Clerk.	Mr. Prinsep.
Sir Bartle Frere.	Mr. Mangles.
Sir Robert Montgomery.	Sir F. J. Halliday.
Sir Henry Rawlinson.	

Of the dissentients four were Bengalis, one a late Chief Justice of the Bombay Supreme Court with no Bengal bias whatever, another a North West Civilian, and the third a Madras man. Nothing could indeed be more decisive than the Minute of Sir Erskine Perry, from which we make the following extract:

"The questions at issue between the Supreme Government of India and the Government of Bengal, are—

1st. Whether it is a breach of the engagements made by Government at the time of the Permanent Settlement to subject the zemindars of Bengal to special taxation, in addition to the general taxation they may be imposed upon them in common with the rest of the community.

2nd. Whether it is expedient to impose on the landholders of Bengal a special cess for education, assuming it to be just to impose a local tax on them for any special object.

I object to the Despatch of the Secretary of State, because even in its modified form it seems to decide, and, I believe, does decide, that there is nothing in the language or promises of Government in 1793 to preclude the present Government from levying local taxes in Bengal for local objects.

I have come reluctantly to the conclusion, after many struggles and attempts to draw fine distinctions in support of a different view, that the language and acts of Lord Corn-

wallis, and of the members of Government of his day, were so distinct, solemn and unambiguous, that it would be a direct violation of British faith to impose special taxes in the manner proposed.

* * * * * *

"At the time that these distinct promises were made to the Bengal zemindars, it was foreseen that a period might arrive when the embarassment of Government would require further sacrifices from the landowners of Bengal to the Imperial Treasury; and Mr. Law, brother to the first Lord Ellenborough, proposed that provisio should be made for such contingency, but it was unhesitatingly rejected by Lord Cornwallis's Government as fatal to the object of the whole settlement.

"These views, as to the meeting and sanctity of the Permanent Settlement, have been universal in Bengal up to the present day. If any one will read the speeches of the Bengal zemindars at their meeting to denounce a compulsory education cess for Bengal, speeches, I may observe, which, though delivered in a foreign language, would have done credit both for good sense and good feeling to any meeting of country gentlemen in England, he will find they are unanimous in considering that public faith will be broken if local cesses are imposed by Government.

So far as I can ascertain, the Bengal Government represents the opinion of all Bengal officials in support of the same view.

In 1854, Lord Dalhousie, a man of no weak will, was most desirous to impose a local tax in Bengal for the maintenance of an improved police, but after reading Sir Barnes Peacock's masterly exposition of the pledges which Government had entered into in 1791-93, the great Proconsul was compelled to accede to the soundness of the Chief Justice's argument, and most reluctantly abandoned his projects.

Here then we have the plain language of Government, the *Contemporanea expositia* of its framers; the unanimous conviction of the people, and the declared acquiescence of the state in the justice of the popular interpretation during a period of 80 years.

Two other arguments are brought forward: 1st.—That the imposition of the Income-tax proves that taxes, additional to what zemindars pay as land assessment, may be imposed on them; 2nd.—That educational cesses have been imposed over most parts of India, in addition to the land assessment and that Bengal is as well able, is, in fact, better able, to pay this increased cess than other provinces in the Empire.

As to the Income-tax, it cannot be considered sound logic when the meaning of particular pledges is in question, to argue that because a despotic Government has on one occasion, without consulting the people constructed these pledges in its own sense, that act of the Government is a proof that their construction is right and just. But argument on this head may be withheld, because I understand that both the Bengal Government and the zemindars acquiesce in the proposition, that in any great emergency they are justly subject to all general taxation which is imposed on the rest of the community.

With respect to cesses, additional to land revenue, having been imposed in other parts of India, I am compelled to observe, that, in my opinion, the Secretary of State has not interpreted the facts correctly, and that the exposition of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is the true one.

Sir Erskine Perry writes not only with the authority of an experienced statesman, but also of a consummate lawyer. Sir Frederic Halliday has also written strongly and eloquently on the subject. He says:

First, as regards the pledges of the Permanent Settlement, the despatch, after setting aside as irrelevant the chief argument relied on by the Government of India, and after intimating to that Government that they had entered on this serious dispute "without adequate attention to some most important facts, goes on to affirm that the right to impose this new tax on the zemindars in the face of the promises of the Permanent Settlement, "had been already ruled and decided in the cases of the Income-tax," which is as much as to say, that because in 1860 a general tax was temporarily imposed affecting all classes, therefore a special tax may now be permanently levied on one class only, although that class has been solemnly assured that no new tax and arbitrary exaction shall ever be laid upon it.

But this reply, which will seem to the zemindars of Bengal curiously inconclusive, will also be felt by them as peculiarly irritating and offensive. When the Income-tax was first imposed in 1860, the zemindars of Bengal were disposed, not without very plausible reasons, to object to it as an infringement of their settlement; but they soon gave up the point, and accepted the advice and example of the greatest of their body. The Raja of Burdwan who, in a remarkable letter to the Legislative Council, announced that he would set an example to his fellows of submission to the Income-tax, because it was levied after the great Mutiny of 1857 to supply deficiencies created by "crushing the late Mutinies, and thus preserving the property, lives, and honour of the zemindars," and because it was "levied equally on all classes."

That this well-timed and patriotic declaration should now be turned against its author and his brother zemindars as a reason for setting aside the plain terms of the Permanent Settlement, and imposing upon them a special tax, of which other classes not connected with the land are to bear no share, cannot prove otherwise than severely and undeservedly grating and painful to their feelings.

Second, as regards injustice, independently of all promises, of saddling this special tax on one class of the community, namely, the class connected with the land and no other, I do not see that any answer is attempted to this Despatch, to the very reasonable remonstrance of the zemindars, who have, at all events, Macculloch on their side."

Mr. H. T. Prinsep:

"I have never felt so deeply grieved and disappointed at a decision given in opposition to my expressed opinions as when it was determined by a casting vote to approve and forward the Despatch referred to at the head of this paper, for I regard the principles laid down in that Despatch to the erroneous, and the avowal of them to be unwise, while the policy inaugurated and the measures sanctioned, will, if attempted to be carried out, alienate the entire population of India from the Government, and shake the confidence hitherto *felt universally in its honesty and good faith.*"

Mr. R. D. Mangles:

"Now it appears to me to be very doubtful as to what length the Government of India may feel themselves justified in going, under the sanction of the Despatch just sent. They may, I fear, be encouraged to take steps which may lay them justly open to charges of breach of solemn promises. Unguarded action may destroy in a moment the credit which the British Government has won by its honorable persistence, for a period little short of a century, in the unbroken observance of its pledges; such a price would be too dear to pay for even an object so valuable as the education of the masses. We have no standing ground in India, except brute force if we ever forfeit our character for truth."

Sir Frederick Currie:

'It is stated in this Despatch, as a plea for levying cesses for roads, education, &c., on the zemindar, that certain obligations and liabilities attach to the possession and enjoyment of land everywhere. This I entirely admit, but this involves at once the consideration of who is really in the possession and enjoyment of the land in India. Now, in every estate and holding of every kind in India there are two parties interested, one—the Government, entitled by the law and constitution of the country to 90 per cent. of the nett produce or rental of the whole land; the other the hereditary zemindar, entitled to the remaining 10 per cent. which includes the cost of management and collection of the rents, (upon this basis the decennial settlement was made in 1783, which settlement was declared permanent and fixed for ever in 1793). Now, the question arises—to which of these two parties do the obligations of the landholder attach? To the former, who enjoys 90 per cent. of the produce; or to the latter, who receives 10 per cent? The answer, I think, must be to 90 per cent. receiver, not to the 10 per cent. manager. To this argument when adduced by me in Council, no answer was suggested. In fact, though the general argument of the Despatch endeavours to fix these territorial obligations on the zemindar, it seems to be admitted in para. 4, that they do really attach to the Government; and the plea that they cannot be met by the 'Imperial Revenue,' is that those revenues of which they ought to be provided are exhausted in our State expenditure. This latter fact I do not dispute; it is a very cogent one for enquiry, the adoption of retrenchment and economy and strenuous endeavours to ameliorate our financial condition by legitimate means; but it cannot justify our laying a special tax exclusively on the zemindars of Bengal, to do which Sir Erskine Perry's paper shows conclusively would be a breach of faith and the violation of the positive statutory engagement made with those zemindars at the Permanent Settlement."

Sir H. C. Montgomery:

"A Government should not, in my opinion, voluntarily place itself in a position laying it open to be charged with a breach of faith. It should rather avoid any measure which would be so held in the estimation of its subjects specially interested.

"Sound policy would seem to point out this as the course to be pursued, that carrying the landholders and their dependants with us must be more efficacious than meeting their opposition at every turn, and fostering in their minds the ideas (however well or ill-founded) that their rulers are breaking faith with them under the specious plea of doing what they assert to be for their ultimate good."

It would be thus seen that the question of the breach of the Permanent Settlement was not set at rest by the Road Cess. Indeed, if there could be any doubt that the road cess being in the nature of self-taxation, was not an increase of the public demand upon the land, the new Cess leaves no room for such a doubt.

Our contemporary refers to the law of the Permanent Settlement, but what does it declare? It runs as follows:

"Section IV.—The Governor-General in Council accordingly declares to the zemindars, independent talookdars, and other actual proprietors of land, with or on behalf of whom a settlement has been concluded under the regulations abovementioned, that at the expiration of the term of the settlement no alteration will be made in the assessment which they have respectively engaged to pay, but that they, and their heirs, and lawful successors, will be allowed to hold their estates at such assessment for ever."

"Section VII.—The Governor-General in Council trusts that the proprietors of land, sensible of the benefits conferred upon them by the public assessment being fixed for ever, will exert themselves in the cultivation of their lands, under the certainty that they will enjoy exclusively the fruits of their own good management and industry, and that no demand will ever be made upon them, or their heirs, or successors, by the present, or any future Government for any augmentation of the public assessment in consequence of the improvement of their respective estates."

Mr. Law, Collector of Gya, had proposed the reservation of a power to Government to increase the demand upon the land in times of emergency. Sir John Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth, thus remarked in his minute dated the 8th December 1789, in reference to this suggestion:

"But the perpetuity of assessment is qualified by Mr. Law, by the introduction of a clause, that the proprietors of Mukurures tenures shall be subject to a proportion of general addition, where required by the exigency of Government. This qualification is in fact, subversive of the fundament principle; for the exigencies not being defined, a Government may interpret the conditions according to its own sense of them; and the same reasons which suggest an addition of the assessment, may perpetuate the enhancement. The explanation given by Mr. Law to this objection is that temporary extraordinaries must have temporary resources, and even land at home is liable to a general tax during war; but the land tax in England does not bear a proportion of nine-tenths to the income of the proprietor.

Notwithstanding the explanation, I shall consider the qualifying clause as either nugatory or pernicious and as standing in a direct contradiction to the principle of a Mokurures settlement. The very term implies an unalterable assessment; and, if the explanation be founded on necessity it is decisive against the perpetuity of it."

"I deem the proposition of Mokururee Settlement, subject to an increase upon an exigency, solecism; and that permanency must be given up, or the clause withdrawn."

Is not the above declaration conclusive?

The *News* refers to the abolition of the Sayer or internal duties on commerce, which used to be levied by the zemindars, and makes that an argument for the imposition of cesses upon the land for roads, canals and railways. Surely our contemporary cannot be serious upon this point. He could not be unaware that the Sayer had no resemblance whatever to the present cesses. The Sayer was levied upon articles of commerce, whereas the cesses would be imposed upon the land.

As to whether the zemindars have discharged their obligations or not that is a separate question altogether. If they fail in their duties to the ryots, the Legislature is quite competent to pass laws for the enforcement of those duties. But the payment of cesses for the construction and maintenance of roads, railways and canals is not one of those obligations. The execution of these works is the duty of the State, as the representative of the community in the aggregate, for the whole community is interested in it. The community ought to pay for the benefits, which they derive from the opening up of the country by internal communications. As John Stuart Mill says the taxation of a particular class for the general well-being of the commonwealth is a partial confiscation of property.

HAS THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT BEEN A FINANCIAL LOSS?

This question crops up whenever the subject of taxing Bengal is mooted. The misfortune is that the opponents of the Permanent Settlement will not fairly meet the facts in the face. What was the condition of Bengal when the Permanent Settlement was concluded? Lord Cornwallis wrote in 1789—"I may safely assert that one-third of the Company's territories is now a jungle inhabited only by wild beasts." And his Lordship accordingly advocated the limitation of the Government demand in perpetuity with a view to encourage the cultivation and improvement of the land. His Lordship remarked:

"This argument is founded on a supposition that when the zemindars are convinced that the demand of Government on their lands is fixed, they will adopt measures for the improvement of them, which they will not have recourse to so long as that demand is liable to occasional variation, and consequently strongly points out the expediency of a Permanent Settlement, and declaring to the landholders as soon as possible that the conclusion of a Permanent Settlement with them is the object of the Legislature in England as soon as it can be effected upon fair and equitable terms."

And let the reader say whether that expectation has been fulfilled or not.

The next point is what was the financial position of the State when the Permanent Settlement was concluded? We will describe it in the words of Mr. James Pattle, one of the best fiscal officers of the East India Company, and a member of the Board of Revenue. He says: "The country brought under the decennial settlement was for the most part wholly uncultivated. Indeed such was the state of the country from the prevalence of jungle infested by wild beasts, that to go with any tolerable degree of safety from Calcutta to any of the adjacent districts a traveller was obliged to have at each stage four drums and as many torches; besides, at this conjuncture, public credit was at the lowest ebb, and the Government was threatened with hostilities from various powerful native states. Lord Cornwallis's great and comprehensive mind saw that the only resource within his reach on this critical emergency, was to establish public credit and redeem the extensive jungles of the country. These important objects, he perceived, could only be effected by giving to the country a perpetual land assessment made on the gross with reference to existing productiveness, and therefore promising to all those who would engage the encouragement of an immense profit from extending cultivation. Admitting the sacrifice was very great I think it cannot be regretted when it is considered what difficulties it conquered, and what prosperity it has introduced. For my part I am convinced that our continuance in

the country depended on the adoption of that measure and that our stability could not otherwise have been maintained. This was my opinion at that time and it has remained unaltered."

Lord Cornwallis fully anticipated the future exigencies of the State, and his Lordship thus wrote to the Court of Directors on the subject in a despatch dated the 6th March 1793: "If at any future period the public exigencies should require an addition to your resources, you must look for it in the increase of the general wealth and commerce of the country, and not in the augmentation of the tax upon the land." And has not Lord Cornwallis' prophesy been fulfilled? His Grace the Duke of Argyll, in his despatch on the Road Cess in 1870, admits that "in the greater fruitfulness of indirect taxation and some direct taxes in Bengal, as compared with other provinces, the Government recovers some portion of the revenue, which it has sacrificed in the form of land assessment." As a further proof of this fact we give the following statement of the produce of the four principal branches of indirect taxation in the five principal divisions of the empire:

Produce of Indirect Taxes.

	Bengal.	N. W. P.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.
Salt	£648361	£478608	£841263	£1331183	£796244
Excise	608817	208391	97129	602767	577989
Stamp	935108	351328	238242	484246	458385
Custom 1080041		35867	85346		
Deduct share of Northern India @ ¼ 270010	810031	Add 200505	294851	316468	457140
		245972 200505			
	5002317	1276699	1471475	2733664	696140 2170758

Deduct ¼ of share of North India

It will be seen from the above that indirect taxes are nowhere so productive as in Bengal. And what is the cause? It is this that the prosperity of the people under the Permanent Settlement enables them to make greater contributions to indirect taxes. And yet it is said that the Permanent Settlement has been a financial loss!

SIR HENRY RICKETTS ON THE RENT LAW.

WHATEVER Sir Henry Ricketts says on matters connected with the Indian revenue and rent ought to command the gravest attention of the Indian public. There are few Anglo-Indians, whether retired or in active employ, who have greater experience of the Indian fiscal system than Sir Henry Ricketts, and to his rare knowledge he unites a well-balanced mind and a warm sympathy for the people. We have, therefore, read with a peculiar interest and pleasure the letter which Sir Henry has written to the editor of the *Calcutta Review* on the subject of the Rent Law. He bases his remarks upon an article on the Rent Question contained in the July number of the *Review*. He speaks very highly of that article. He says, "there is much in it that may be very useful. Young men desirous of employment in the Revenue Department may learn from it much not to be found without very diligent search in many books old and new." The *Reviewer* made one remark, which seems to have tickled Sir Henry, and which has called forth from him a noble outburst. The passage referred to is this: "The remarks of his Lordship, so often quoted by writers on revenue and rent questions in Bengal, if closely examined, will appear to be meaningless platitudes of an ill-informed foreigner anxious to promote the interests of the E. I. Company whom he served, and who while seeking to elevate the status of the zemindars, was at the same time eager to protect the ryots from over-taxation." Sir Henry remarks: "Many on coming to this passage will at once throw down the book, convinced that nothing written by a person who could thus speak of Lord Cornwallis could possibly be worth one moment's attention. *Sic transit gloria!* Lord Cornwallis has stood before the world for nearly a century as the first Englishman who thoroughly understood the interests of the agricultural classes. His name has been honored as the great legislator who laid the foundation of the edifice that has gradually risen in Bengal, overshadowing in beauty and stability all the structures in other parts of the empire! Where is wealth? In Bengal! Where is advancement in civilization, in education? In Bengal! Where is contentment? In Bengal! And all are to be ascribed to the policy introduced by that ill-informed foreigner whose remarks were mere meaningless platitudes!" The protest is just and we endorse every word of it.

We now come to the question of the determination of the rate of rent. The *Reviewer* advocated the principle of proportion. Sir Henry says:

"It is no more possible for the legislature to determine what in all cases would be a fair proportion of the produce to be paid as rent for land, than it is possible for the legislature to determine what under all circumstances should be paid as rent for a house. Again and again during the last 70 or 80 years such notions have arisen, always to end as they will end now in ineffectual discussion. The Lieutenant-Governor in his Minute dated 25th May 1875 writes, "other methods of determining rent might be suggested. But whatever method is discussed, difficulties will, I fear, present themselves in respect to legislation by reason of the diversity of local custom and the variety of the circumstances, of the cultivation, of the rent, and of the tenure in the several parts of Bengal," The variety of the circumstances of cultivation!—That is the insuperable difficulty, the difficulty that no legislation can meet. The unpractised eye looking on a large plain may feel assured that the same rate of rent might fairly be demanded for each acre, whereas careful inquiry would shew that scarcely any two acres pay exactly the same rate, and that there is good cause for such difference. Though to the eye the plain may be level, long acquaintance with the land tells the ryots that the plain rises towards the middle; that when there are six inches of water all round the sides of the plain there are but two inches towards the middle, the consequence being that the acres towards the middle seldom produce a full crop, and oftentimes sarcely enough to pay for the labor. How could the legislature provide a rule to meet such a case as this? Again, I find in a paper of mine written many years ago "perhaps after all the necessary inquiries respecting clay and marl, and surface soil and sub-soil and irrigation and drought and roads and markets had been disposed of, the ryot might plead that the land was exposed to the ravages of wild hogs making nightly watching for two months necessary; that his grandfather was killed by a hog when returning from watching after dawn of day, and that his nephew was wounded only last year, and that consequently all the advantages of social position, which had been urged by the landlord, are more than neutralized by the expense and danger of watching, without which there would be no crop at all." Again, I say, how can the legislature provide a rule to meet such a case as this? The Officiating Secretary to the Government in the Revenue Department writes "in the case of tenants-at-will the proper price is the price which persons will ordinarily be willing to give; in other words, the matter may be left to be regulated by the law of demand and supply." On the other hand, the author of the article considers that Lord Cornwallis and the legislature of 1859 are deserving of infinite blame because they did not settle the question of proportion of the produce payable as rent in such cases!

Could the legislature rule that each acre of the plain should be examined on the 15th June, 15th September and 15th October, and the amount of rent demandable be determined by the depth of water found thereon? Could the legislature rule that the woods near the plain should be carefully examined and the number of hogs within feeding distance of the plain be ascertained, and the amount of the expense of curing the wounds to which the ryot is liable be carefully investigated? The Officiating Secretary is right. The variety of the circumstances of the cultivation is beyond reach—the proper price is the price which persons are willing to give. The law of supply and demand, and the law for the observance of contracts, are the only laws applicable to the ever-varying circumstances with which the cultivation of land is surrounded."

Sir Henry has evidently changed his opinion, for when Act X of 1859 was under consideration he moved the following amendment:

"If in a suit for enhancement or for diminution of a ryot's rent the evidence produced by the parties shall fail to show what rate of rent is equitably assessable on the land in the ryot's possession, in such case the Collector shall proceed to ascertain the market value of the average gross produce of the land, and shall decree two-fifths of the ascertained value to be the rent payable for such land, provided always that it shall be competent to the Court to declare a sum less than two-fifths of the value of the gross produce to be the rental payable, if there are any special circumstances owing to which the cultivation of the land must necessarily be attended with more than ordinary expense, when the rent of a ryot's holding has been ascertained as above provided, it shall not, unless on special ground, be again liable to question for a period of twelve years."

With all deference we submit that Sir Henry has overlooked one important element in the principle of proportion. Those who advocate it do not mean that there should be one dead level of assessment of land, irrespective of "the variety of circumstances of cultivation." As the "circumstances" vary, the *amount* of rent will vary, but the rate or share of produce, which constitutes rent, may be fixed. This rate may be also divided into several classes according to the quality of the crop, and the expense and labor of cultivation. For instance the rate for rice land will not do for lands cultivated with sugar, tobacco, cotton or mulberry. It cannot be denied that in the adjustment of rent the principle of proportion is always more or less recognized. When the ryot takes a piece of land, as a matter of course he calculates the cost of cultivation, and the proportion which the rent demanded would bear to the produce of the land. From time immemorial the rent in India has been regulated by the rule of proportion. Under the Hindu as well as the Mahomedan law the sovereign's share was fixed at a certain proportion of the gross produce of the land, and the same principle was followed by the immediate holder of the land in demanding rent from the actual cultivator. The papers of the Permanent Settlement establish this fact. Then the rate varied from one-third to one-half. So there is no novelty in the principle of proportion. Sir Henry Ricketts next advocates the principle of competitive rent. He says: "I sometime ago sent to the Secretary to the Bengal Council a paper written in answer to the Lieutenant-Governor's invitation to all interested in the question of what advantages should be secured to occupancy ryots to express their opinions on the important subject. I suggested that no more should be granted to the occupancy ryots in Bengal than has been granted to occupancy ryots in the Punjab, Oudh, and the N.-W. Provinces *i. e.*, an advantage over the rate paid by the tenant-at-will of 12½ per cent., and that the advantage should not be increased to the ryots of 30 and 40 years' standing. I find nothing in this article to make me doubtful of the views therein expressed." Sir Henry is somewhat puzzled by contradictory statements as to the increase or decrease of occupancy ryots. He says, "and seeing that one authority having every opportunity of acquiring correct information, says the number of the favoured class is extending year by year, and another authority evidently interested in the question says the extinction of the favored class is inevitable, in all probability the number is very much where it was, neither increased nor diminished." Our humble opinion is different. The occupancy ryot is a creature of Act X of 1859, and the question therefore is not the increase or decrease of this class of ryots. Ryots, who had held their lands for 12 years, were by the Act vested *en masse* with the occupancy right, a right, which had no existence under prior laws. And the number of this class of ryots is steadily increasing. A few zemindars may here and there have taken the precaution of preventing their ryots from acquiring the occupancy right since the enactment of Act X of 1859, but the zemindars as a body do not like to disturb the possession of their ryots or raise the question of occupancy or no occupancy so long as they receive a fair and equitable rent.

Sir Henry Ricketts thus concludes his letter: "You will print this letter or not as you please. If your decision is not to print it, I request that it may be made over to the author of the article in the July number of the *Review*, with the *bhot bhot sqlaam* of an old settlement officer who thoroughly appreciates the useful information respecting rents the article contains, and hope that in future he will not damage his writing with abuse of the great man who "notified to all zemindars, independent Talookdars, and other actual proprietors of land, that the *Jumma* assessed on their lands is fixed for ever." The writer of the article ought to be known. He is Babu Jogendrochunder Ghose, zemindar, Kidderpore.

THE BARE SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE.

As we had anticipated the bare subsistence is doing great mischief. In 1874, in dealing with the Bengal famine, Sir Richard Temple had recorded the following opinion on the subject. "This rate (¾ of a seer or about 1½ lbs. per head for men, women, and children) at which grain should be provided was assumed after due consideration and discussion. The lowest diet provided in Bengal jails for non-labouring prisoners is equal to about 1 seer or 2 lbs. The ordinary diet of a labouring adult in Bengal is taken after statistical enquiry to be 1 seer of rice besides ¼ seer (about ½ lbs.) of fish, pulse, pepper, or other condiments. The diet prescribed for adult Bengalee emigrants on ship-board and for Bengal sailors always exceeds 1 seer a day total weight, and in some cases it reaches 2 seers in a day. Many of the poor people for whom grain was to be provided would be labouring hard on relief works during inclement and exhausting weather. Nearly the whole of the Governmet provision of grain consisted of rice, which contains less strengthgiving qualities than wheat and some other grains. It was known that each bag of the expected consignments of Burmah rice would contain from 8 to 20 per cent. of innutritious husk. In view of all these considerations I framed my estimates of total requirements on the basis that each person to be relieved would on the average require ¾ of a seer (1½ lbs. of grain) a day. In practice it was found that even to ordinary paupers, who did not do any work, local committees had to give ⅔ a seer of rice daily besides one pice (⅜ of a penny) for the purchase of salt and condiments; to women in delicate health and to persons reduced by previous hunger a still larger daily dole had to be allowed."

But Sir Richard seems to be a different man in dealing with the Famine in 1877. How his present scale of subsistence allowance is working is seen from the numerous letters from eye-witnesses, who are reporting the relief operations in the distressed districts from personal observation. The travelling correspondent of the *Times of India*, dating his letter from Sholapore, writes: "On the Civil Agency works the rate, as we know, was cut down in the middle of January last by 25 per cent, and that reduction, combined with the operation of the "sliding scale," gives the men this week not an anna and a half, as is generally supposed, but the price of a pound of grain, *i. e.* 10 pies, plus half an anna, for fuel and condiments, or in all one anna four pies. Now as Sunday is a *di s non*, those employed under the Civil Agency works must either live on less than a pound of grain per diem, or else fast altogether on Sundays. This is called a "bare subsistence," and in spite of many warnings from medical men and others it is resolutely maintained, and is even justified in learned despatches which prove to demonstration—that the result will show whether the human constitution can or cannot stand the strain to which the "experiment" may subject it." The writer adds: "Those who are able to eke out the one pound of grain with something added thereto by their relations, or by the village soucar, or by the sale of their last blanket, get on pretty well, and remain on the works, passing muster satisfactorily enough whenGovernment officials inspect them. Those who have nothing but the pound of grain quit the works in despair, if they are moderately strong and not afraid of the task work they go to the P. W. D. works. If they are deficient in either physical or moral fibre they go adrift over the country and no one can tell what will eventually become of them. "But it must not be put out of sight that it is almost, if not quite, certain that many of the persons on relief works have some means of their own with which to eke out their wages, although such means may, in some cases, be very small." But where they have no such means, and the majority of the paupers have no means, how are they to live? The *Times of India's* correspondent says, "what is to be said of those who have absolutely no such resources, and must either consent to be half-starved on the pound of grain, or to be wholly starved without it? Their case, it must be admitted, is a hard one. And yet their name is legion. The tens of thousands who have left the Civil Agency works without getting on the Public works are for the most part, I must fear, in this said predicament." The writer thus concludes:

"What is the present condition of those who, from whatever cause, are unable to get on the P. W. D. works, where the rate of wages is enough for subsistence, and who are unable to supplement the inadequate subsistence allowance given under the Civil Work, Agency? Does the Government itself know what those suffering thousands are undergoing? Does it even know where they are? By the calculations of the local officers, by those of the Bombay Government, and by those of Sir Richard Temple himself, we were taught to expect from 8,00,000 to 10,00,000 people on the relief works at Easter. Easter is now past, and instead of the expected increase there has been an immense reduction in the Numbers of those receiving relief—a reduction of 1,40,000 in three months! Does this give no ground for anxiety? How are these people living—or dying? Where are they? Whence have come the unexpected resources which enable them to dispense with help as the season advances, just when the pressure of the scarcity was expected to become more severe? The Government gives us information about the condition of those on the relief works, and that information appears to be strictly correct, so far as it goes. But we are left without any information as to the state of those who are not on the works, but who, according to all official forecasts, ought to be on them. We are in the dark as to the condition of even those who were on the works three months since, but who abandoned them when the Government changed its famine policy. Upon these points the Government reports and minutes say not one word."

We now turn to Madras. The *Friend of India's* special correspondent, writing from Goodoor, says: "As I entered the town this morning, I again saw the sad sight of children reduced to skin and bone, and scarcely able to walk, for which I looked in vain between Nellore and the coast. I have several times referred to the small quantity of food given at the relief-houses in this district, and I am sure that if it be not ordered to be doubled immediately, the outlay on this part of the famine relief measures will turn out to have been money thrown away. It is very doubtful if an adult could be sustained in his natural condition on what is given, and it is certain that those who have been much reduced can never recover strength upon it, but must simply continue to waste at a slower rate till death sets its mark upon them. The quantity is called one pound of uncooked rice, which is boiled and given without anything else except a few spoonfuls of pepper-water. This quantity [illegible] declared insufficient to arrest the [illegible] of the tissues in a starved adult, while [illegible] quantity, which is a child's portion, is of even less avail to a growing constitution. As I passed through the town on my way to the relief-house, I saw several poor children, reduced to skin and bone and very weak, to whom no one was giving a thought." Again: "It is no longer a wonder that paupers wander about till they can wander no more or that they are found dead all along the outskirts of Madras. It would be a courageous, but not an injudicious, part for the Governor to shut up the relief-houses of this district by a stroke of his pen. That would stop a heavy expenditure, and would shorten the sufferings of hundreds who are doomed to die." This is the opinion of eye-witnesses on the effect of the bare subsistence allowance. The *Englishman* publishes the following telegram from Madras:

Mr. CORNISH, the Madras Sanitary Commissioner, has made a crushing reply to Sir Richard Temple's minutes on the diet. He states that the Government of India, while giving every publicity to the minutes in *Gazette of India*, have refused to give similar publicity to his letter, overthrowing the arguments of the minutes. He remarks that the subject involved is of the sufficiency or otherwise of the arbitrary allowance of food to maintain life. The question is of the highest interest to men of science, political economists, and social reformers of all parts of the world. The Commissioner dwells on the inconsistency of Sir Richard Temple's views in 1874 and 1877. He says that the carefully built up experience of the past must be our guide in this matter in preference to the opinions of a gentleman who was apparently unconscious of the cruelty involved in his proposals. He would begin a huge experiment on starving the poor of this country at this time and under condition which would prevent the results of experiment ever being tested and recorded. Were it not in so serious a matter as blind experimentation on the limits of human endurance, it would be amusing to note the method by which Sir R Temple proposes to test the results obtained. The scientific world requires any one bringing forward a new theory to state the facts on which the theory would be based. This Sir R. Temple failed to do. As regards Sir Richard Temple's assertion that the physical condition of the labourers was good as in ordinary years, the Commissioner, after a patient and personal examination, arrives at an opposite opinion. He has found the mortality amongst this class of population in the Madras Camp during the last ten weeks was 931·8 per mile per annum, or at a rate which would wipe out nearly the whole of the living people within a year. This excessive death-rate is also going on in every relief Camp in the Presidency. The deaths are almost entirely due to the diseases which invariably in India attach the under-fed and starved people, namely, the extreme wasting of tissue and the destruction of the lining membrane of the lower bowel. The Commissioner apprehends as the result of the diseased conditions dependent on insufficient food a heavy mortality which will continue for many months after the scarcity. Many years must elapse before the agricultural population make up their numbers. Children born of famine-stricken mothers are observed to be nothing but skin and bone. The Sanitary Commissioner's recent experience goes to show that the birth-rate is seriously diminishing, and pregnancy amongst the distressed women is becoming a rare condition

But while the battle of opinion is raging the poor people are suffering—aye dying!

DESPOTIC LEGISLATION.

IT is rarely that official members of the Legislative Council speak out against principles of legislation, which they do not approve. They generally form a band of Gypsies and have a secret understanding between them. But we have lately had two noble instances of a departure from the general rule, we allude to Mr. Dalyell's opposition to the Salt Transport Bill, and Mr. Cockerell's objections to the Punjab Outrages Bill. Mr. Dalyell characterized the first "as a most arbitrary measure," "one which was likely to press with very considerable hardship on a large class of poor sea-faring people in the Madras Presidency who were engaged in the coasting and over-sea salt-trade, and who invariably carried on their operations in vessels of a lesser burthen than three hundred tons." He added that "he did think that before the Council was asked to accept and to refer to a Select Committee a measure conferring on the executive such great powers of inquisitorial and vexatious interference with a considerable portion of the coast and over-sea trade of the country, they were entitled to receive a somewhat less brief account of the circumstances which, in the opinion of his hon'ble friend, (Mr. Hope) had rendered the measure necessary, than had been accorded by him. It was also clear from the remarks which had fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith when the Bill was introduced that he held the same opinion, and Mr. Dalyell had been a good deal surprised that neither his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope, nor the hon'ble member who was in charge of the Government from which the Bill had originated, was apparently in a position to [illegible] in reply to the remarks which [illegible] on what grounds it was necessary to introduce the measure. It was true that his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had alluded to a certain large bundle of papers, which he had not brought with him, but which was said to contain voluminous correspondence with the Local Governments on the subject of the Bill, and he had told the Council that the objections which had been raised by the Madras Government had been referred to the Madras Salt Commission, and that they had reported in favour of the measure. But he did not adduce from the large bundle any argument in favour of the Bill, nor did he inform the council what was the nature of the objections which had been raised by the Madras Government. Mr. Dalyell also thought that his hon'ble friend's allusion to the restrictions on salt carried by land over the inland-customs-line were peculiarly unfortunate, when he remembered the debate which took place two years ago on the Madras Salt Bill, in which nearly every member who spoke on the question had alluded in no measured terms to the restrictions placed on salt carried by land by that very line, and to the hindrance caused thereby to the inland trade—a hindrance which, according to Sir Barrow Ellis, the member in charge of that Bill, amounted almost to a stoppage of interchange of commodities between the Central Provinces and Orissa." Further, "since the meeting of the Committee, he had had a further opportunity of examining the papers more carefully, thanks again to the consideration of his hon'ble friend, and he believed that if other members had been able to do so, they would have come to the conclusion which he arrived at, that no satisfactory case had been made out for the passing of any measure at all. When he said no case, he meant that no satisfactory evidence had been adduced that smuggling was so rife, or that danger to the revenue was so considerable, as to justify a measure which must cause serious annoyance and vexation to the whole petty coasting and over-sea trade of the empire. No doubt it was not intended to interfere with the honest trader. But if the Bill was not intended to be a dead letter altogether, it was clear that under its provisions all the small craft which swarmed upon the coast must constantly be overhauled and inspected whe-

ther they were engaged in carrying salt or any other article of merchandize, and that this inspection would probably be carried out by a poorly paid Marine Police. In fact, as far as he could judge, the result of the Bill would be to extend to all the coasts of India all the most objectionable features of the salt-customs-line, and the result might here also be the stopping of the interchange of commodities as far as small country-vessels were concerned; or in other words, the suppression of the means of obtaining their livelihood of a not insignificant proportion of the Native population." Mr. Dalyell thus concluded: "The declared object of the measure, according to the Revenue-circular of the Government of India and the Madras Salt Commission's report, was clearly the suppression of illicit traffic in *foreign* salt, that was, salt made at Goa, Muscat and other places, and there was no satisfactory proof given in the papers that the smuggling of *this* salt was at all general at present. It was true that it was stated that, as soon as this order was passed in Bombay requiring the pre-payment of full duty, the traders who now carried salt to the west coast would turn to Goa for their supply. But it would be time enough when they did so, and when a large amount of smuggling took place to call on this Council to legislate. And even then he questioned whether the Bill would have the desired effect, for it would not be possible under it to seize Goa-salt in Goa-ships unless within British India, that was to say, within three miles of the coast; so that a salt-smuggler would only have to cruise about at a distance of three miles from the coast and watch his opportunity of running a cargo, and by this means avoid the provisions of the Bill altogether. It seemed to him that the far preferable course would be, if it should occur that the salt-traders obtained their supplies from Goa and smuggling took place, to make some arrangement with the Portuguese Government that an export-duty should be charged in the same way as a duty was chargeable on salt exported from Bombay." It is rarely we repeat that official members thus tackle Government measures, and all honor therefore to Mr. Dalyell for the courage and ability with which he spoke. We do hope—though it is hoping against Mr. Hope, the author of the Bill—that his protest will not go for nothing.

We have not space for extracts from the report of the other debate. Mr. Cockerell spoke boldly against the re-enactment of the Punjab Outrages Act. He said that that Act had been passed at a time of great excitement, when it was necessary to suspend the usual formalities of the law in the trial of men guilty of foul outrages and caught red-handed. But the object of the legislature has been attained. Such outrages were now almost unknown, and it was not therefore fair that the sharp and summary system sanctioned by the old Act should be renewed. It was a system, which practically legalized execution before investigation or trial, and Mr. Cockerell therefore earnestly protested against the re-enactment of the Act. But he was alone in his opposition. Both Sir Edward Bayley and Sir Arthur Hobhouse opposed him, and the Bill was carried. Nevertheless Mr. Cockerell's protest remains on record. He was similarly singular in his opposition to the compulsory irrigation rate, and he had the satisfaction of witnessing its disallowance by the Secretary of State. We always respect righteous principles, and though the advocates of such principles may not immediately win the day, they are sure to win it at the end.

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

THE judgments of the High Court on the constitutional question raised before it as to the legislative powers of the Governor General in Council in connection with the Cossya and Jyantya Hills case have been published. The questions of law were thus drawn out:

1*st*.—Whether the Governor General in Council had power to pass a law by which the jurisdiction of the High Court could be withdrawn from any territory over which it already had jurisdiction; and.

2*ndly*.—Whether, if the Governor General in Council had such power by Act XXII. of 1869, the jurisdiction of the High Court over the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills had been validly taken away?

The Court differs in opinion, but the majority have held that the Act in question is not valid in law. Mr. Justice Markby has recorded a most learned, argumentative, and exhaustive judgment. One cannot read it without feeling an instinctive reverence for the love of law, principle, and the traditions of constitutional legislation, which it breathes. We have neither time nor space to discuss all the important points raised in the several judgments of the Hon'ble Judges, who constituted the Full Bench in the case. Mr. Justice Markby has exhausted the subject, and we will give one or two extracts from it. His Lordship holds that Act XXII of 1869, (the Cossya and JantyaHills Act) cannot be considered a law according to the usual criteria of law. He says:

"Now, first, as to this Act being a law, I am clearly of opinion that it is not a law in the proper sense of the word. I am at present only speaking of the Act so far as the Cossyah and Jyntyah Hills are concerned. As to those hills, in the view that I take of it, this Act commands no one to do or to forbear from doing anything. It is simply a signification that a particular person may in those hills either do or not do certain things as he likes. That is not a law in the ordinary acceptance of the word. I will not take the definition of law as given by so accurate and precise a writer as Austin, since it may perhaps be objected that his views cannot be applied to British Acts of Parliament. But no one will make this objection as regards Blackstone, and how do we find that Blackstone defines a law? He says a law "is that rule of action which is prescribed by some superior, and which the inferior is bound to obey," (vol. 1, p. 38.) Tried by this test, Act XXI of 1869 is not a law. I need not here advert to the distinction between substantive and adjective law, the ultimate object of both being the same, nor do I say that amongst the multitudinous varieties of meaning which have been attributed to the term law a mere permission to legislate could never be called a law. Any authoritative expression of intention might, by some persons under some circumstances, be called a law. But when a Legislative Council was constituted in India distinct from the Executive Council with power to make laws at meetings held for the purpose, I think it was clearly intended to restrict the Legislative Council to the exercise of functions which are properly legislative, that is, to the making of laws which (to use Blackstone's expression) are rules of action prescribed by a superior to an inferior, or of laws made in furtherance of these rules. The English Parliament is not so restricted. It is not only a legislative but a paramount sovereign body, and many of its Acts are not laws according to Blackstone's definition, though as being authoritative expression of intention they might be sometimes so called. The Indian Legislative Council cannot, in my opinion, do all that Parliament can do, even where there is no express prohibition. The powers concentrated in Parliament are in India divided between the Executive and the Legislative Council. The Executive Council alone has the superintendence, direction, and control of the whole civil and military government of the territories and revenue of India (3 and 4 W. 4, c. 85, s. 35). The Legislative Council has the power of making laws only. In England also, no doubt, as in India, the executive functions of Government are generally exercised by a body distinct from Parliament, by what (in a special sense) is called "the Government," but there is no *legal* impediment to Parliament taking upon itself executive functions, and the executive authorities are all responsible to Parliament for the way in which they exercised their executive powers. Indeed, to some extent, Parliament does exercise purely executive functions, as, for example, when it fixes the amount of the naval and military forces, or appropriates the public revenues: The difference in India is this. That the Executive Council and the Legislative Council are two co-ordinate and independent bodies, each having its own separate functions with which the other cannot legally interfere. For these reasons, I think that the Legislative Council, when it merely grants permission to another person to legislate, does not make a law within the meaning of the Act from which it derives its authority."

Mr. Justice Markby thus disposes of the question as to how far the Indian Legislature is competent to pass such a law under the Parliamentary Acts constituting it. He says:

"We see, therefore, that these Acts of Parliament nowhere confer any express power upon the Indian Legislature to change the machinery of legislation in India, but they do confer that power subject to important restrictions upon the Executive Government. Now Parliament, in conferring this power upon the Executive Government, necessarily proceeded upon one of two views. Either it considered that the Indian Legislature had power to change the machinery of legislation in India or it considered that it had no such power. In other words Parliament, when these Acts were passed, either considered that it was making the sole and only provisions which existed for changing the legislative machinery in India, or it considered that it was conferring powers which need only be resorted to when the Executive Government could not obtain the powers which it required from the Legislative Council. I have come to the conclusion upon reading these Acts of Parliament that Parliament considered itself to be making the only provisions which existed for changing the machinery of legislation otherwise than by an Act passed by itself. In the first place, whatever theoretical difficulty might be imagined as arising out of a conflict between the Executive and Legislative Councils, I do not think that any one ever seriously contemplated that any such difficulty could occur. The existence of the Legislative Council secures publicity and deliberation in regard to the legislative action of Government. But the actual power of Government still remains for all practical purposes with the Executive. I do not think, for example, that Parliament passed such an Act as the 33 Vic., chap. 3, merely in view of such a contingency as a conflict between the Executive and Legislative Councils. In the next place, though it is not impossible, I think it unlikely that power to make fundamental changes in the constitution would have been placed by the Parliament simultaneously in the hands of two co-ordinate and independent bodies. In case of these two bodies working harmoniously such a double power would be useless. In case of their working inharmoniously such a double power as it seems to me, be objectionable. The very fact, therefore that Parliament bestowed this power on the Executive Government of India seems to me to show that it did not already exist in the legislature. But after all what is most important, I cannot reconcile the language of these Acts of Parliament with the existence of the power now claimed for the Legislative Council of India. We must consider what the nature of claim really is. It is nothing less than this, that the constitution of India as created by Parliament in these Statutes is a merely provisional one; that all directions as to the mode of exercising legislative authority are only to remain in force, and effect so long as the Legislature may choose that they should do so. That the separation which these statutes make between the exercise of legislative and executive functions may be nullified, and all the powers now held by the Legislature may be re-transferred to any Executive Officer it may select, whenever it pleases to do so. The Legislature indeed still continue to exist, but it may abrogate all its functions by transferring them to some one else. I do not so read these Acts of Parliament. I think that Parliament intended the provisions which it made for exercise of legislative power of India to be permanent until altered by itself, and that it did not intend to give the Indian Legislature power to repeal them. It may be that there is not much in India to which the term "constitution" can be properly applied. But there is something. The laws must now be made publicly and with deliberation I do not think this provision either worthless or unimportant, and its worth and importance is greatly increased by the fact that it is the only protection which exists in this country against hasty and arbitrary legislation. The Counsel for the Crown argue that this protection may be swept away by the Indian Legislature, and its powers of legislation placed in the hands of a single individual. I do not think so. I think this protection was provided by Parliament for the people of India, and that it is only under the express authority of Parliament itself that they can be deprived of it.

We are sorry to observe that the Hon'ble and learned Chief Justice differs, but His Lordship holds that the Courts have every right to try the validity of a law. His Lordship says: There may be many enactments, which the Indian Legislature may pass, and honestly believe that they have a right to pass, but which may nevertheless be *ultra vires* and of no force at all as laws. Suppose for example, that an Act were passed, which in point of fact infringed one of the restrictions in section 22, but which the Legislature *bona fide* believed was no infringement. Would the belief of the Legislature that they were justified in passing such an Act, prohibit Courts of Justice from inquiring into the validity of it? It may be said, no doubt, be that the right which Her Majesty in Council possesses of putting a veto on any Act which is passed by the Legislature, affords *some* security against any excess of their powers; but it must be borne in mind, that the scrutiny to which Indian measures are subjected by Her Majesty in Council, is not so much a *legal scrutiny*, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Act is or is not strictly within the powers of the Legislature; but a scrutiny of policy and prudence, to determine whether the Act is in accordance with the views of the Home Government and a wise and prudent measure, having regard to the interest of the Empire. I am therefore of opinion that it is the province and duty of this Court, to determine whether by the Act of 1869, and the notification in the *Gazette*, which was made in accordance with its provisions, the jurisdiction of this Court has been abolished; and that is not because that Act has been passed by the Legislature as a law, that we are disabled from inquiring into its validity." This decision has a great practical importance at the present moment. Considerable difference of opinion seems to prevail as to whether the Legislature has power to impose a Cess for public works upon permanently settled estates consistently with the terms of the Permanent Settlement. It would be satisfactory to all parties concerned if a judicial decision could be obtained upon this important legal or constitutional question.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE glad to learn that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has kindly consented to be the President of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science. His Honor may be present at one of the lectures, which are now being delivered at the Science Association. His Honor's patronage will be a source of material help to the Association.

WE PUBLISH in another column an advertizement of the British Indian Association conven-

ing a Special General Meeting of the Association for the consideration of the new Cess Bills. The general public are invited to attend the meeting and to take part in its proceedings. The Calcutta community have of course no direct interest in the new scheme of taxation, for their pockets will not be touched, but the vast majority of the population, who are interested in the land, are affected by it, and the capital ought to do its duty by supporting the country. The time allowed by the Council for the consideration of the Bills is too short to admit of the organization of a mass meeting; a future opportunity will doubtless be taken for such a demonstration, if necessary. In the meantime we are glad to perceive that the Mofussil means to speak out. We are informed that the people of Krishnaghur will shortly convene a public meeting on the subject.

THERE was life in the Bengal Council on Saturday last. The ball was opened by a native member, who objected to the principle of the Irrigation Cess Bill; his remarks led to a lively debate. Mr. S. C. Bayley, the new Secretary to the Government of Bengal, took up the thread and made a sensible speech, by dwelling on the prospects of the Sone Canal. He said that that Canal had not yet been tried, and that the opinion expressed by some local zemindars and planters as to the inefficiency of the Canal at a time of drought was therefore not conclusive. The Advocate General vehemently supported the principle of the Bill. Mr. Bell defended the Orissa Canals but admitted that the Midnapore Canals were not quite efficient. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor wound up the debate by saying that the Government would guarantee the supply of water, and that where this guarantee could not be given, the rate would be remitted. Referring to Midnapore His Honor admitted that the Canals there were dependant upon the local rivers for supply, and that if the rivers became dry in a season of drought, there would necessarily be no supply from the Canals. The Government, His Honor said, would certainly take these circumstances into consideration in imposing the rate.

WE ARE glad to learn that there is no truth in the rumour lately circulated by the *Englishman* that Mr. Rivers Thompson, Officiating Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, wishes to take furlough. From the accounts, which have reached us, he seems to be in the enjoyment of good health; the climate suits him well, and he likes his present duties. We congratulate British Burmah on the continuance of Mr. Thompson at the helm of its affairs, as his administration, though unostentatious, is both sound and beneficient.

THE LAST number of the Transactions of the Anthropologial Institute contains an essay by Mr. Hyde Clarke on "Serpent and Siva worship and Mythology in Central America and Africa and Asia," which will interest many of our readers, as showing the wide range which the name of Siva once obtained. Thus we find, in Central America (Casta Rica) the Brebris call God *Sibu*, the Terrabas *Subo*, the Udoms *Eshowo* (=*Isvara*) the Cabacars *Sibu*, the Tiribis *Zibo*, the Terrabas *Zibà*, and the Brunkas Siboh. Among the Africans the Nupes call god *Soka* and the Segbos Esho. *Seba*, in Greek, as in Sanskrit signifies 'worship' 'adoration,' 'veneration' "is worthy of notice as indicating a possible relation to the ancient worship, with which the term Sabazios may be connected." The Ethiopean god, *Assabinus* is no other than *Siba Assabi* or *Sabi*, with whom the Egyptian *Seb*, *Sebra* or *Sobok* bore close relation. The Hebrew *Tsebaoth* or *Sebaoth*, meaning "the Lord of hosts or armies," resolved into its proper element becomes *Seba*, and there are doubts among the Talmudists whether Sabaoth is properly a Hebrew name for God, and whether it is not profane, *i. e.*, foreign. *Seba* moreover was an old God of Phrygia, and his worship extended over Asia and Greece. From *Siva* to *Zeus* the transition is but a slight one.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of a copy of the Lectures on Mortgages by Babu Rashbehary, Tagore Law Lecturer. The lectures are well arranged and written in a clear and methodical style. The matter is full and comprehensive. Gentlemen engaged in the legal profession will find this a valuable guide.

THE SONS of the late Rai Denobundhu Mitter Bahadur have published a collected edition of their distinguished father's works. The value of the publication has been enhanced by the biographical memoir prefixed to it. This memoir is from the pen of Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterjea, whose name itself is a sufficient recommendation, apart from the intrinsic excellence of the subject. It is not necessary for us to dwell on the literary merits of the pieces before us, as we reviewed most of them at the time of the original publication. We hope our reading public will shew a practical appreciation of the literary services of their lamented countryman by a generous patronage of this monument of his labors.

ON THURSDAY last Dr. Sircar commenced his series of lectures at the Science Association. The lecture was highly interesting and creditable; at the conclusion of it Father Lafont made the following remarks:

Although it is not customary for any one to speak after the lecture, I am sure you will allow me to do this for once. We have witnessed many interesting phenomena this evening, but there were two phenomena, not material but moral, which made a great impression on me. The first is your presence here notwithstanding the bad weather; this speaks volumes in favor of your earnestness. The second still more interesting phenomena, and one of which you ought to be proud is that of a native gentleman lecturing for the first time in an Association founded by himself for the benefit of his countrymen. To-night the Association was stamped a purely national Institute, and this, gentlemen, is for me a phenomenon of the highest significance. Allow me to say that I would never have taken the interest I do take in this venture, had it not been a *national* one.

I must add, and I feel confident you will all be of my opinion that our worthy Doctor need not feel any more apprehension as to his competency in delivering lectures on Electricity. The number of difficult experiments withwhich he illustrated his words so successfully are a proof of what I say, and show how carefully he was prepared. Some of you may perhaps think it an easy matter to perform these interesting experiments. To them I say, try and you will then understand the amount of labor required to prepare such lectures.

Whilst conveying to Dr. Sircar our sincere appreciation of his untiring exertions in your behalf, let us not forget that he is a professional man, a man of the world, entitled after his arduous professional duties to devote his scanty leisure-hours to relaxation and enjoyments. His enjoyment has been to fit himself for your benefit, I sincerely hope he will meet with gratitude and support not only from you who immediately derive benefit from his labors, but from all his countrymen.

We hope others will come forward and assist in the good cause by the delivery of lectures.

WE HAVE received the Fifth Annual Report of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund. We are glad to observe that the Fund is flourishing. The assets of the Fund amount to Rupees 40,243 14-5 as against Rs. 30,000 invested in Government Securities on the 31st December 1875. Much credit is due to Babu Preonath Sett, the Secretary, for the interest and labor he devotes to the advancement of the Fund. This institution offers advantages which native gentlemen with limited income will do well to avail themselves of.

THE CLOUD is gathering on the horizon of the Frontier. "From several independent sources," says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, "we learn that the tide of religious enthusiasm among the Mahomedan leaders in the provinces of Afghanistan is gradually swelling. Almost all the chiefs of note are in correspondence with the Amir ofCabul. Military preparations are actively carried on, and that there will be an out-break in the quarter of our recent acquisitions, in the Beluchistan, is a contingency for which we ought certainly to be prepared. Should the Amir effect a reconciliation with his son Yakoob Khan, that able soldier would, in command of the Afghan troops, speedily display a power which should cause us some reflection." But our Government we believe is prepared to give a warm reception to the Amir.

THE ABOVE partly explains the reason why our Government, as stated in the papers has refused to re-open the Peshwar Conference until the Amir, shews better temper. We are afraid that His Highness does not know his own mind. He seems to be between Scylla and Charybdis, and does not know how to steer his vessel clear. On the one hand Russia is putting pressure upon him, and on the other hand he knows that England is his best friend. If he remains neutral there is no harm, but we hope he will see that his safety lies in the friendship of the British Government.

THE MONEY-MARKET has again become tight, and the terms for accommodation have consequently gone up. According to a contemporary import houses experience great difficulty in getting purchasers to take delivery of goods, and native dealers in produce are in many instances put to much inconvenience owing to their inability to get their produce down from up-country in time for contract delivery. The result is that they are kept so much longer out of their money. A good deal of coin is also being sent by rail to the large interior marts for the purchase of short-dated hoondies on Calcutta. These causes have for a short time past had the effect of tightening the Money Market. On last Thursday the Bank of Bengal has raised its rates of discount one per cent. all round. This course was anticipated inasmuch as the cash balances of the Bank were greatly trenched upon within the last few days. The following is the latest statement of the financial position of the Bank of Bengal:

LIABILITIES.	2nd April 1877.	9th April 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pub. Deposits H.O.	76,76,000	71,23,000	.....	553,000
Do. at Branches ..	1,06,56,000	1,22,38,000	15,82,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	1,88,18,000	1,92,03,000	3,15,000	.....
Post Bills ...	3,67,000	5,88,000	2,21,000	.....
ASSETS.				
Govt. Securities ...	94,97,000	92,79,000	.....	2,18,000
Loans on do. ...	50,04,000	49,83,000	.....	21,000
Credits on do. ...	49,73,000	46,32,000	.....	3,41,000
Bills discounted ..	2,11,72,000	2,24,37,000	12,65,000	.....
Cash at H. O. ...	70,74,000	68,38,000	.....	2,36,000
Do. at Branches ..	94,65,000	1,03,54,000	8,89,000	.....

The Government has strengthened the cash balance of the Bank of Bengal.

THE FOLLOWING quotations give the rates of Government Securities:

Government Loans.

4	Per Cent.	...	...	Rs.	96	12	a	97	0
4½	,, of 1870	Co.'s Rs. (1855)...	,,	100	10	a	101	0
4½	,, of 1871	Co.'s Rs. (1884)...	,,	100	0	a	100	4
4½	,, 1872	Co.'s Rs. (1879)...	,,	96	12	a	97	0
4½	,, 1859-60	Co.'s Rs. (1879)...	,,	101	8	a	101	10

Calcutta Municipal Debenture.

6	Per cent.	of 1864	(1884)	...	110	0	a	110	4
6	,, ,,	of 1865	(1885)	..	111	8	a	112	0
6	,, ,,	of 1866	(1886)	...	112	0	a	112	6
6	,, ,,	of 1867	(1887)	...	112	8	a	113	0
6	,, ,,	of 1870	(1890)	...	113	4	a	113	12
6	,, ,,	of 1872	(1892)	...	114	8	a	114	12

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.
His Highness the Thakore Shaheb of Bhownagur	13	4 0
T. E. Coxhead, Esq., C.S., Tipperah	6	10 0
Lakshman Trumbak, Esq., Sumbulpore	6	10 0
Moorshedabad Pratikar Putrika	1	10 0
Kanjee Mull, Ulwar	3	4 0
Babu Koylashchunder Mookerjee, Durbhangah	13	4 0
,, Bhoobonechunder Mookerjee, Dinagepore	13	4 0
,, Sceram Chatterjee, Saknarah	6	10 0
,, Khetterchunder Chatterjee, Debrooghur	10	0 0
,, Annundnath Roy, Dinagepore	13	4 0
,, Chunderkant Ghose, Badurgunge	6	10 0
,, Chundernath Bhattacharjee, Rungpore	6	10 0
,, Pearymohun Banerjee, Ranchee	13	4 0
,, Sumbhoochunder Naug, Seerajgunge	13	4 0
,, Haranchunder Chatterjee, Nowgong	5	0 0
,, Ramkumar Bysak, Dacca	13	4 0
,, Poornochunder Das, Jamalpore	13	4 0
,, Rakhaldas Dutt, Jubbulpore	13	4 0
,, Bhogobutychurn Mookerjee, Arrah	13	4 0
,, Khetternath Bannerjee, Mymensing	30	0 0
,, Nobocoomar Roy, Shaffullah	5	0 0
,, Nobinkissore Singh, Natoopore	6	10 0
,, Tarineeprosad, Bhaugulpore	13	4 0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*April* 11, 1877.

Mr. T. D. Moran appointed temporarily to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 7th Grade from 9th October last.

Mr. C. H. Swiden Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, posted to Rajmehal.

Babu Sunkubehary Bukshi, Sub-Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, transferred to Maldah.

Mr. W. C. Muller, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Rajshye and Cooch Behar Division, permitted to take one year's furlough from 15th February 1877.

The Honble V. H. Schalch, C.S.I., member, Board of Revenue, allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days from 14th instant.

Mr. F. F. Handley, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, transferred to Cuttack.

Babu Bhoirubnath Dutt confirmed in the 1st Grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Mouivi Abdool Wassay Ahmed will continue to act as Sub-Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, during the absence of Babu Soorjeecoomar Sen.

Babu Monmothoocoomar Bose, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Sathkhira is confirmed in the 2nd Grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Babu Nobinkrishna Banerjee appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector, 1st Grade during the absence of Babu Hemchunder Bose.

Babu Goosaindass Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector is posted to Julpigoree.

Babu Shyamndhub Roy, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree on leave, is posted to Hooghly.

Mr. H. L. Oliphant Officiating Judicial Commissioner Chotanagpore is confirmed in that appointment.

Major R. C. Money is promoted to the 2nd grade of Deputy Commissioners, but to continue to act as manager of the Darbhanga estate.

Mr. J. Ware Edgar, C.S.I., Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, appointed temporarily to be a Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade.

Mr. T. Smith, Deputy Commissioner 4th grade to be temporarily a Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, but will continue to act as Civil and Sessions Judge, Midnapore.

Mr. J. Anderson Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts to be temporarily a Deputy Commissioner 4th grade.

Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of the Sewan division Sarun, appointed in addition to his own duties, to have temporary charge of the Gopalgunge division of that district from 1st instant.

Moulvi Azhurul Huq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of Gopalgunge division, Sarun, is posted temporarily to Sewan from 1st instant.

Mr. E. W. Molony, Commissioner, Patna division allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 15 days from 29th March last.

The following gentlemen appointed temporarily to be Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 7th grade, in the districts opposite their respective names.

Babu Chundercoomar Dutt, Mymensing, Babu Prankissen Roy, Julpigoree; Babu Nilmany Kowar, Rungpore; Babu Shamapudo Chowdhory, Dinagepore; Babu Tarinylal Chowdbory, Chittagong; Babu Nobinchunder Mitter, Sarun; Babu Khettergopal Roy, Jessore; Babu Poornochunder Roy, Maunbhoom.

Babu Sreenath Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, Bongong, appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector, 1st grade, Meherpore.

Babu Hemchunder Mitter, Canoongoe, 1st grade, Kishnughur, appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, Bongong.

Babu Juggutchunder Shome, Sub-Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, 24-Pergunnahs, appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector, 1st grade, Barraset.

Babu Suchitanundo Mookerjee, Canoongoe, 1st Grade, Diamond Harbour, appointed temporarily to be Sub-Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, at Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs.

Babu Annodaprosand Pattuk, Sub-Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, Bood Bood, and Babu Binodbehary Sirkar, Sub-Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, Beerbhoom, appointed temporarily to be Sub-Deputy Collectors, 1st Grade.

Moonshi Sojaut Ali Ahmed, and Babu Shashi Bhusan Sen, Canoongoe 1st grade are appointed temporarily to be Sub-Deputy Collectors 2nd grade at Tumlook and Contai respectively.

Mr. W. H. M. Gun Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector Balasore, allowed leave for ten days.

Mr. W. Hesham, Railway Deputy Collector is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Babu Roshomoy Dutt, Sub Deputy Collector, 2nd grade Noakholly appointed temporarily to be a Sub Deputy Collector, 1st grade Chittagong.

Babu Hurry Puddo Ghose, Canoongoe, 1st grade, Cox's Bazar, appointed temporarily to be a Sub Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, Noakhally.

Mr. C. J. S. Tauider, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, was on leave for 23 days from 11th January last.

Babu Hurry Churn Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Patna, allowed leave one month and 15 days from 10th April 1877.

Mr. H. Savage, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Raneegunge, vested with powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Mr. H. B. Lanford appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea, but will continue to act as Judge of 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. J. Munro to be District and Sessions Judge, Jessore; but will continue to act as Inspector General of Police.

Mr. W. Carnell, District and Sessions Judge, Bankoorah, appointed to act in the 1st grade of Judges.

Mr. F. W. V. Peterson is confirmed in the grade of Deputy Commissioners, 3rd Grade; but will continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of Furreedpore.

Mr. H. J. Newbery appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, but will continue to act as Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong.

Mr. A. Manson, appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, but will continue to act as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector 1st grade, Purneah.

Mr. Toynbee appointed to be a 2nd Inspector jo Registration Office, but will continue to act as Magistrate and Collector of Cuttuck.

The following officers appointed to act as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, in the 1st and 2nd Grades.

FIRST GRADE.

Mr. R. M. Waller, Mr. R. C. Dutt, Mr. F. F. Handley, Mr. A. H. Haggard, Mr. C. J. O'Donnell.

SECOND GRADE.

Mr. K. G. Gupta, Mr. H. M. Tobin, Mr. B. H. Risley, Mr. G. A. Grierson, Mr. P. H. Hardin.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Required by the Calcutta Municipality, a competent Mechanical Engineer to take charge of the Entally Workshops. Salary Rs. 350 per mensem. Applications, with copies of Testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday 21st April.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

NOTICE.

G. Hanse, M.D., oculist, to be consulted daily at No. 3, Chowringhee Lane, from 9½ to 10½ A.M., and from 3 to 5 P.M. For the indigent at the Albert Hall, College Square, from 7½ to 9 A.M., Sundays excepted.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

D. P. W. RUBBLE COAL.

Sealed Tenders are invited by the undersigned for the supply of 4,500 Maunds of Rubble Coal, to be delivered at Sonepore in the District of Sarun, opposite Rankipore, before 15th May 1877.

The tenders will be received up to 1st Proximo and must be accompanied by earnest money of Rupees one hundred each.

R. A. OLDHAM, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Lower Gunduck Division.
Chuprah, the 11th April 1877.

NOTICE.

The complete works of the late Rai Deno Bundhu Mitter Bahadur are just out of press. Subscribers are requested to send in the price to the address of Babu Sarat Chunder Mitter, No. 3, Mudden Mitter's Lane, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.

Price (as before) for Subscribers	... ...	Rs. 6
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FOR SALE.

By order of the Official Trustee of Bengal.

One moiety of the Indigo factory called or known by the name of "Nussimpore Factory" situate in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs and Sub-District of Baraset belonging to estate of the late Nicholas Peter Pogose of Dacca Zemindar. For further particulars of sale &c., apply to the undersigned.

CHAUNTRELLS KNOWLES ROBERTS,
Attorneys for the Official Trustee of Bengal,
1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Notice is hereby given that all the Fish in the Tanks at Bowreah will be sold to the best advantage by Public Auction to be held at Bowreah on Saturday 21st April at 3 P.M.

The fish to be caught and removed by the Purchasers within one month.

Terms of Payment. Cash in full or a deposit of 25 per cent. and the balance within one month when delivery must be completed.

R. Macallister, & Co.
Secretaries
Bowreah Cotton Mills Co. Ld.

To

The Sheriff of Calcutta,

SIR,—We request you will be good enough to convene a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta at the Town Hall, on an early date, to consider what steps should be taken in connection with the Presidency Magistrates' Bill passed into Law at a late Meeting of the Viceregal Council, and to adopt such resolutions as may be deemed necessary.

We are
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servants,

J. Halford
J. W. O'Keefe
J. C. Murray
H. W. I. Wood
Alfred Bretton
W. Halford
Kumar Surendro Krishna
C. W. Chambers
Duncan Mackinnon
A. W. Alexander
J. A. Anderson
R. A. Lyall
John M. Lyall
C. M. Smith
F. Eisenlohr
J. Mackinnon
P. Wagstaff
Bradford Leslie
R. W. Rivers
Robt. M. Mackenzie
R. Roskall Payne
Geo. M. Conroy
J. Ogilvy
A. B. Englis,
James Anderson & Co.
John Hutchison
A. G. Apcar
G. O. Beeby
C. F. Pittar
Jas. H. Wheeler
Kamloee Kumar Guho
Grish Chunder Banerjee
Goopee Mohun Roy
A. G. Robertson
R. Duncan
Geo. J. F. Jefferson
Geo. H. Lewis
H. H. Robinson
Nilcomul Dass
K. C. Banerjee
Annup Chund Mitter
Symasankar Roy
Parvatisankar Roy
Guru Prosono Ghose
Pran Nath Dutt
Radha Romun Mittra
Janokee Nath Roy
Kumar Upendra Krishna
Hemonto Coomar Ghose
Shamaldhone Dutt
Grindra Kumar Dutt
Behari Lall Bhadoorie
Rajendro Narain Deb
Anundo Krishna
Khelat Chunder Ghose
Rajendro Dutt
Onath Nath Dey
Woomesh Chunder Ghose
Monomoth Nath Dey
Doorga Prosono Ghose
Goosendro Nath Tagore
Nogendra Bhoosan Mookerjee
Dhurmo Dass Bose
Jogesh Prokash Ganguly
Autool Chund Mitter
Kassinath Biswas
Guroodoss Labcoree
Grishchunder Ghose
Rajendronath Banerjee
Radhanath Banerjee
G. R. Bolst
Dwarkanath Gupto
G. C. Banerjee
Oodoy Krishna Bose
Nocoor Chundro Mookerjee
Kader Nath Dass
Jogot Chunder Banerjee
Ram Prosunna Mookerjee
Bhoboday Churn Mitter
Bhogoban Chunder Dutt
Judoonath Chatterjee
Moneyloll Coondoo
Madhab Chunder Champaity
Nobeen Chundra Pal
Shoshee Bhusan Banerjee
Romay Nath Chatterjee
Bulloykristo Banerjee
Nundololl Banerjee
Bama Dhone Chatterjee
Nittogopaul Mookerjee
Woomesh Chunder Singh
Mohendro Nath Mittra
Khetter Chunder Dass
Mohendro Nath Bhuttacharjee
Judoo Nath Banerjee
Shama Churn Bose
Madhoosoodun Banerjee
Beney Madhub Shome
Norendra Krishna Bose
Ramtaron Banerjee
Botto Krishna Dass

In compliance with the above Requisition, I do hereby convene a Meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta, to be held at the Town Hall on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 3 o'clock P.M.

J. F. OGILVY,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, the 4th April, 1877.

IN THE PRESS.

The Tripple number of the *National Magazine* containing among other papers, the memoirs of the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

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The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

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Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

Notice is hereby given that the Bazar (Haut) including the shops at Bowreah will be sold to the best advantage for a period of two years from 1st May 1877 by Public Auction to be held at Bowreah on Saturday 21st April at 3 P.M.

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A PANACEA FOR VARIOUS MALADIES.

This medicine, the ingredients whereof consist purely of country and hill vegetables, has wrought a miracle in the cure of various complicated diseases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

Several native gentlemen, who after trying in vain all European and Native medicines, have at last been cured by the use of my Amritarasa.

It has been experimentally proved and certified that this wonderful medicine is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases, such as the diseases of the Cranium, Chronic Fever of all kinds, Chest, Heart and diseases of the Lungs, Spleen, Lever, Acidity, Colic pain, Piles, Fistula. Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Chronic venerial disorders, Debility, Nervous complaints, Hysteria, Female affections and other complicated diseases. It gives strength to the system and changes all morbid secretions to a healthy state.

Price for a phial is Rs. 5 8 0
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Hem Chunder Banerjea,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

TRANSLATION OF VERNACULAR TESTIMONIALS.

I have bought your "Amritarasa" to the amount of Rs. 150. This is a very wonderful medicine. We are quite surprised to see its wonderful power to cure various intricate diseases. In cases of Colic pain (sool) Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Fever, Dyspepsia, Dysentery and Hysteria, its efficacy has been fully observed.

Koylash Chunder Roymohasoy,
Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate;
Dehoorda Zillah, Baleshwar.

Last Bysakh my wife was laid up with various complicated diseases, so much so that there was no means of saving her life. In this state your Amritarasa was administered to her, and she is perfectly cured now.

Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhry,
Bahalgram, Raigunge.

Your Amritarasa being administered to my wife, her diseases seems to be in a great measure checked. The bodily weakness is much less than before. The pain in the stomach is not entirely cured yet, but I hope, from the state she is now in, that by continuing the medicine longer, she might possibly get completely cured, for the disease is not of a short standing.

Shusi Bhusun Haldar,
Deputy Magistrate of Mathabhanga;
Zillah Kuch Behar.

The curative virtue of your Amritarasa is widely known, and I am very happy to see some patients wonderfully cured by it. I do not know what amount of virtue you are acquiring by saving thousands from untimely death.

Chowdhry Protap Narain Roy,
Zemindar of Bansidiha.

By using your Amritarasa continually my disease has been checked in a great measure. My health is progressing, and I have gained much liveliness. Hoping to be perfectly cured by the use of a few bottles more.

Chowdhry Narain Chunder Roy Bahadoor,
Chooramun in Malda.

Babu Motilal Lahery of the Sub-Division Dhubri and some others have been cured by the use of your famous Amritarasa.

Roy Protap Chunder Barua Bahadoor,
Zemindar of Gouripoor, Dhubri.

I once tried your excellent medicine (Amritarasa) in chronic Headache; and the infallible result duly communicated to you. Now I have much pleasure to inform you again that I have tested its efficacy in some cases of Chronic Fever and Spleen with wonderful effect.

I have also cured 8 Cholera cases by your valuable pills—it is the only best reliable remedy yet found.

Rajendra Nath Datta,
Secy. of Raina N. P. Club.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been able to cure 50 cases out of 51, who were suffering under complicated diseases. In conclusion I assure you that your Amritarasa is a very efficacious medicine, and the further circulation of it is indispensibly requisite.

Purno Chunder Banerjea,
Member of Chinsurah Club.

One phial of your Amritarasa has done a good deal of good to my younger brother, who was suffering from a long time under Dysentery, Chronic Fever and Spleen. The 1st and 2nd diseases have altogether disappeared, and the Spleen is much better, and hope, will be cured in another bottle.

Dukhina Perda Roy Chowdhry,
Mohesrakha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was bought by me, and given to a woman who was suffering too much from Chronic Fever and other complicated diseases; and I am very glad to inform you that she is wonderfully cured by the use of the same.

Bonomally Paul.
Goonotea *via* Sainthia.

Last year by using your valuable Amritarasa. I am perfectly cured of Chronic Colic pain (sool), from which I suffered.

Joygobind Dutt,
Jatanpookhu *via* Jalpaiguri.

Your Amritarasa is very efficacious. My friend was suffering from fever for 7 years, from Spleen for 5 years and from Dysentery for 1 year, and was exceedingly weak. He used one phial of your Amritarasa, and is much better now The fever is cured, ¾th of the Spleen is reduced, and in place of about 12 bloody stools daily he has 2 or 3 motions now without blood.

Jogendra Chunder Bosu,
Ghutiabazar, Hugli.

Since a year I had been suffering from fever and cough. Having tried in vain various native and European medicines, I was at last completely cured by using your widely known Amritarasa.

Romanath Banerjea,
Huripur, Zillah Dinagepoor.

My poor letter can describe very little the virtue of your valuable medicine known throughout this part of the world. Often do I hear that many persons in these localities are saved from the attack of many dreadful and fatal diseases by means of your kindness. We have seen that Rabu Radha Mohun Mookerjea is cured of a long standing Dyspepsia of an aggravated form, and his wife of a chronic asthma in a short time. Amritarasa (*i. e.* a drink which prevents death) is really achieving what its name imports.

Shama Churn Mittra,
Deputy Post-master. Bansdiha.

My brother has derived great benefit by using your Amritarasa. His colic (sool) pain and rumbling of the stomach are cured.

Prosunno Coomar Dass,
Ratnapur, Moorshidabad.

Your Amritarasa was use In a case of Fistula, the sore is cured, there being now only a spot in the place.

Gobind Chunder Sett,
Fansidewa, Darjeeling.

My venerable father was suffering under fever, cough, and * * * from a long time. He used 3 bottles of your valuable Amritarasa, (though he was unable to use it regularly), and his fever and cough are perfectly cured, * * *

Barneshw rmaookerjea,
Chooramun, Zilla Malda.

Those who used your valuable medicine Amritarasa here, have all been perfectly cured.

Loke Nath Bosu,
Kuttack.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This is a most efficacious medicine of Cholera ever discovered. The result appears from my Register already published that more than 90 per cent. cases were cured in 1875.

It is also a sovereign remedy for Sunstroke. This dangerous disease is cured in about half an hour, as if by magic.

The pills does not contain opium, chillies, poison or any intoxicating drug and can be safely used by women advanced in pregnancy and so by infants.

Cost for 50 Pills which can cure about 20 persons is Rs. 5 only. Certificates from gentlemen are annexed below.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first, but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills in 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treat ment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

Last month the Cholera Pills brought from you, were administered to 6 patients, and am very glad to say that all of them were perfectly cured. Cholera medicine, like this, has not yet been discovered, All the patients were cured within six hours.

Gopal Chunder Banerjea,
Native Doctor, Chupra.

Your Cholera medicine is the best one yet discovered. Many persons were cured by its use.

Parmeshwar Bedratna,
Umbica Rajbatty, Kulna.

The good effect of your Cholera Pills cannot be expressed in writing. It was tried in 18 cases among the coolies here. I am very glad to say that all of them have recovered without a single failure.

Moheeooddeen,
In charge, Tea Garden, Koorkurea.

The Cholera Pills sent by you were administered to 5 patients, and the result is that all of them have been cured.

Radha Bulove Sing Deb,
Zemindar, Bankura.

Many thanks for the Cholera Pills you kindly set me. I have tried it in several cases with successful result.

Zahurul Hossain,
Dewan of Talibpur Estate.

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